FBIS DAILY REPORT

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OPEC CHAIRMAN CALLS FOR COORDINATED OPEC OIL PRICE RISE

LD091256 Riyadh SNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Paris--Dr Mani' ibn Sa'id al-'Utaybah, UAE minister of petroleum and natural resources, has declared that the OPEC countries are working to restore the formula of a unified price charged for the oil produced by the countries of the organization. He expressed his hope that this will be realized during OPEC's next meeting and that this in turn will help stabilize the unstable condition of the oil market.

Dr al-'Utaybah, in a statement published today by the Paris Arabic publication AL-MUSTAQABAL, stated that the present condition of the oil market is forcing a new increase in oil prices--likely to be approved at the next meeting of OPEC--but what is more important is to coordinate these possible increases and to control the increases that would otherwise be made by each country separately.

He went on to say that the UAE is seeking to achieve conformity among the views about the percentage of the new increase, striving not to exaggerate in their decision to be in line the critical conditions through which the world economy is passing.

Dr al-'Utaybah has accused world oil companies of being responsible for the present unrest in the oil market and of setting petroleum at prices reaching twice its real price. He urged that the increasing use of petroleum be reduced and that a search for alternative energy sources be made. He mentioned that his country is not thinking of increasing its average oil output.

Al-Utaybah Interviewed

DW081215 Hamburg DIE ZEIT in German 8 Jun 79 p 6 DW

[Andreas Kohlschuetter interview with OPEC Chairman Mani' ibn Sa'id al-Utaybah]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, in June--ZEIT: U.S. President Carter has called on the OPEC states to step up their production and to desist from further price increases. What do you think of it?

Al-Utaybah: We feel obligated to insure the oil supply of the international markets. The United States is a country which is friendly with us, and there is no reason why we should not continue to supply America, Europe and Japan, the three major buyers of our crude oil, also in the future. They need us, we need them, for we just cannot drink our oil.

ZEIT: How did the present oil panic emerge?

Al-Utaybah: There are some genuine reasons for concern. We are at the beginning of a period in which the supply can no longer satisfy the increasing demand for oil. At the same time, there are hysteria and exaggerations. If the people are constantly told that there is no longer enough oil, they are driven into making hoarding purchases. They buy more than necessary so as to provide for the future. Oil companies and governments currently are replenishing their storage for the next winter. The conditions in Iran have aggravated the insecurity and oil panic.

ZEIT: How do you assess the chances of Iranian oil production after your latest visit to Tehran?

Al-Utaybah: The Iranians have stabilized their extraction at 4.1 million barrels a day, of which 3.4 million are exported. Hopefully this will reamin unchanged. Nobody can make safe forecasts. Our Iranian friends have gone through a revolution, and they have a lot of unsolved problems ahead of them.

ZEIT: You recommend the dialog between oil producers and Western industrial states. At the latest UNCTAD conference in Manila, however, all OPEC states refused to put the oil topic on the agenda.

Al-Utaybah: Manila was not the right place and the proper forum for such a discussion. We must resume the interrupted North-South dialog again and deal with the energy issue as a part of a whole package. Oil is but one of many raw materials which are being exchanged in this world between developing countries and industrial countries. OPEC is against regarding the oil problem as a special case, separately from the other important raw materials as well as from the questions such as technology transfer, financial aid, price stabilization, and so forth which are so important to the developing countries. We are at the doorstep of serious difficulties in energy policy. It is time to ring the alarm bell.

ZEIT: What does this mean specifically?

Al-Utaybah: On the part of the oil consumers, austerity measures are indispensable, as is the opening of new energy sources. We have no other choice, nor too much time. In the next 3 to 5 years the oil will not only grow more expensive but will also become a scarcity more and more. Oil must no longer be simply burned; this stuff is too precious to mankind for that. We must look around for alternatives: coal, solar energy, nuclear energy.

ZEIT: After the reactor accident at Harrisburg, the nuclear option is highly unpopular in the West and very hard to implement.

Al-Utaybah: There is no dodging of nuclear energy; it is one of the most important energy sources we have.

ZEIT: In what way are the oil producers themselves helping cope with these problems?

Al-Utaybah: The OPEC states are prepared at all times to increase their output for the sake of covering the worldwide demand, within certain limits, of course. For we do not want to abet oil squandering by stepping up the oil extraction. The oil which we now keep in the ground will flow to Europe, America and Japan in the future when they will be needing it much more urgently than they need it today. We are saving this oil for them. We will not drink it.

ZEIT: Your Saudi Arabian colleague Zaki Yamani in a tutoring tone demands that the West save oil and change its way of life. What marks would you be inclined to give the oil austerity measures of 5 percent for 1979 adopted by the International Energy Agency and to the lifting of the U.S. price controls on oil?

Al-Utaybah: These are excellent measures and steps in the right direction. It would be dangerous indeed for the Western world to decelerate too quickly and to throttle. What I mean is that they need not basically change their way of life but could save considerable quantities of oil energy nevertheless, build small automobiles, drive more slowly, use two cars instead of four over weekends and get together with friends in these two, use more coal, reduce unnecessary and unprofitable flights. I do not ask that you switch from automobile to bicycle or even to walking.

Granted, the basic problem cannot be solved with many small and tolerable oil-saving measures. Yet all of us, oil producers as well as oil consumers, thus are granted a breathing spell which we should utilize for the dialog and for the preparation of a worldwide, constructive energy strategy.

ZEIT: Does current OPEC strategy not boil down to a harmful, systematic oil shortage and price increase? You in Abu Dhabi, too, in 1978 decreased your production and your exports by nearly 10 percent.

Al-Utaybah: By 200,000 barrels a day, from 2 million to 1.8 million barrels, that is correct. We thereby intend to make our oil reserves last longer. After all, the problem of how we are to survive without oil some day is more important than the question of how the Western industrial states can get by with slightly less oil. We are planning to refine and process a large portion of our oil by building industries of our own. We in the United Arab Emirates are adapting to another 50 oil years at the present output level, to be followed by 50 gas years. The West and the rest of the world may reckon with a supply of 1.5 million barrels of oil a day for at least 50 years. Even more, if necessary. For 1979, at any rate, no further reductions have been envisaged. Saudi Arabia, too, has now increased its oil extraction by roughly 1 million barrels to nearly 10 million a day so as to cool down the feverishly hot oil market. After all, this is no destructive attitude.

ZEIT: But even the formerly moderate OPEC states such as Saudi Arabia or the United Arab Emirates helped fan the oil-price fever and upped their prices through special surcharges.

Al-Utaybah: Our oil is very light and, consequently, the demand is very large. The market analyses justify high bonuses for our light oils. And Abu Dhabi still is over $2 per barrel lower than the $21 prices of Algeria, Libya, Nigeria and the North Sea producers, who surely are not modest. We continue to decelerate and endeavor to stick to a reasonable price, above all else to the official OPECE price. This is why I refused to contract sales at a rate of $40 per barrel on the spectacular "spot" market. Unfortunately, it is not the final consumers who profit from our moderation but the intermediaries, the oil companies and the refineries.

ZEIT: What do you suggest be done to eliminate the existing oil-price chaos?

Al-Utaybah: The whole profiteering of extra prices, surcharges or special quality bonuses must be abolished as quickly as possible. I do not think much of the introduction of two, three or four different oil-price categories. There should be only one price for each kind of oil, and if we want to increase it, then we should not seek excuses and nicely sounding forms of camouflage but call the price hikes what they are.

ZEIT: The national oil companies of the different OPEC member states are putting aside increasing quantities of oil to market them on their own. Does this not promote the speculative individual transactions which foul up the whole OPEC structure?

Al-Utaybah: This does not apply to the United Arab Emirates. Our national oil company is selling only to refineries which use up everything they receive, and to a constantly growing degree to developing countries such as India, Pakistan, Bangladesh at the official OPEC rate. I am selling my oil on a free market, and I shall submit to the market forces alone. Any interventionism will lead to distorted, artificial price structures, to the deplorable state of affairs which are now too much for us in OPEC. With all determination, I am against transactions on the "spot" market.

Yet the Western industrial states, their governments and mineral oil companies likewise must cease going along with such hectic hoarding actions at record rates and for the sake of replenishing their oil reserves.

ZEIT: Saddam Husayn, the strong man in Baghdad, suggests a special treatment of the developing countries severely harmed by the oil-price explosion. What do you think of it?

Al-Utaybah: What the Iraqis have in mind is a special fund with two compartments. One will be filled by the oil producers as a restitution for inflation damage attributable to oil pricing, the other compartment will be filled by the industrial states as a compensation for inflationatory price increases on Western consumer goods and capital equipment.

ZEIT: Will this work?

Al-Utaybah: In principle, yes. But I would like to take a closer look at the Iraqi suggestion when it is put on the table in Geneva (in late June). I, on my part, will propose doubling the auxiliary fund for the developing countries already existing within OPEC, by 800 million dollars. All gulf states I recently visited support this initiative.

ZEIT: And what do you think about the Iraqi decision to introduce a special oil price for developing countries at least temporarily?

Al-Utaybah: We deem it difficult to divide up our clientele into two different classes. I am against introducing different prices for different buyers. We should not make any differences in prices, be it for Bangladesh or for Germany or for the United States.

ZEIT: Why are you so embittered by the Camp David treaties?

Al-Utaybah: We are profoundly disappointed because we consider the Palestinian problem and not Sinai the main problem of the Middle East conflict. Israel must be forced to withdraw from the territories occupied in 1967 and to surrender East Jerusalem. Our friends in the West have created the state of Israel and kept it alive. Israel does exist, that is a fact. We do not ask more than part of our Arab land. The West Bank, Gaza and East Jerusalem should be returned to the Palestinians, and they should be conceded a state of their own. It simply is not true that thereby the Russians and communism would get access to the Middle East. Without a just Middle East peace, there will be no political stability in this region, and with this stability neither your oil supply nor the tanker routes, nor shipping in the gulf can be insured.

ZEIT: Will the Soviet Union soon become a leading importer of Arab mineral oil, as it is predicted in many places?

Al-Utaybah: Yes, already in the near future. This, too, is what I have in mind when I speak of the beginning of an era of serious energy problems characterized by an aggravating oil shortage. I anticipate a dramatic aggravation of the situation in the coming 5 years.

ZEIT: Would this be any more reason to include the Russians, too, in the political responsibility sharing as soon as possible and to let them participate actively in a Middle East peace solution.

Al-Utaybah: The Soviet Union is one of the two superpowers. If we seek a solution within the framework of the United Nations organization, then Moscow must be counted in. Apparently, the United States is unable to handle the job all by itself.

Apart from the release of the Sinai peninsula, the Americans have not accomplished a lot. The problem needs to be tackled in a broader framework. The Russians are present in that region, that cannot be denied. They have their navy in the Mediterranean. They exert influence in singular Arab countries.

ZEIT: At what level do you propose to stabilize the new OPEC standard prices in Geneva?

Al-Utaybah: I will suggest that we return to a standard basic price (marker crude) and that we increase this price, which simultaneously will be the orientation price for the other types of oil, from 14.55 to 20 dollars, this roughly 30-percent increase virtually having taken effect already via surcharges and bonuses. Within the framework of the new standardized and restabilized price structure, we will then have to decide on gradual, clearly fixed additional price increases in small steps of 2 or 3 percent, at regular intervals, for instance, each quarter of a year. This is important and much better than if the prices were frozen and then hiked in a leap after a year.

ZEIT: Is there any consensus in OPEC already about the price concepts on your part and on the part of Saudi Mineral-Oil Minister Yamani?

Al-Utaybah: What I must do above all is get the colleagues from Libya, Algeria, and Nigeria over to my side. This will not be easy to do. But the harder the fight, the more I enjoy it.

QADDUMI ON RELATIONS WITH U.S., USSR, PRC, SAUDIS

LD081615 London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 8 Jun 79 p 25 LD

[Huda al-Husayni report: "Abu al-Lutf tells AL-HAWADITH: 'We are seriously considering declaration of a provisional government; the Soviet Union is a friend and will not forget us in SALT II treaty!'"]

[Text] Rabat--Faruq Qaddumi (Abu al-Lutf), who is usually described as the Palestinian revolution's foreign minister, has told AL-HAWADITH that the Palestinians are certain that the friendly Soviet Union cares for the Palestinian problem. Therefore, the Soviet Union cannot possibly sign the SALT II treaty with the United States, the other superpower of whose imperialist policy it is aware, without taking into consideration the world liberation causes.

He said: Our rejection of and resistance to the U.S. policy by no means signifies that we are not prepared to talk with the United States. On the contrary, we welcome such talk provided it is done publicly and not secretly. We will not agree to low-level talks. On the contrary, if they want to talk to us these talks must be at foreign-minister level--or presidential level if they wish. Such talks must be without any preconditions whatsoever. Moreover, the United States must first recognize the Palestinian people's right to their Palestinian homeland, recognize our right to establish an independent Palestinian state and not oppose any resolution by the Security Council that may be issued in the near or distant future supporting the Palestinian problem, Palestinian national rights and our right to self-determination. We expect the Security Council to discuss our case in the next few weeks. This is because the General Assembly last year adopted a resolution recommending submission to the Security Council of the report by the Committee on the Palestinian People's National Rights. A resolution on this report is bound to be adopted. Therefore, we hope that this case will be submitted to the council as soon as possible so that we will know the U.S. attitude--despite the fact that we have no confidence in and many doubts about this attitude.

This is because the United States is still prevaricating and continues to resort to misrepresentations and deceitful methods in order to be able to claim that it can talk to the Palestinian people one way or another.

Referring to the Soviet Union, he said: I can say that the friendly Soviet Union has given the Palestinian resistance every information, political and material support possible. There is no doubt that the stand of the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, has developed a great deal in the past few years and has improved to a level we deem satisfactory. In the international arena, we have seen the Soviet Union continually opposing all the U.S. imperialist conspiracies and standing against the [Egyptian-Israeli] treaty and the Camp David accords. Therefore, I can say that the Soviet Union stands with us in demanding the right to self-determination, the establishment of our independent Palestinian state and our return to our homeland. Moreover, our offices in the Soviet Union and in all the socialist countries are recognized politically and diplomatically.

Speaking about China, he said: Our relations with China have not deteriorated. On the contrary, our relations with China are close and essential and under no circumstances will anything affect them. We are constantly trying to develop the Chinese stands into better ones. We indeed hope that China will continue to support the Palestinian cause and the Palestinian people's just struggle. We also hope that China will continue to give material and political aid to the Palestinian cause, although there may be differences of views between us on certain issues. In fact, there are differences of views between us and many of our friends in this world. There are also many differences between us and our Arab brothers over secondary issues but not over essential issues.

About Saudi Arabia, he said: I would like to affirm that our relations with the Saudi Kingdom are good and are developing constantly because we understand one another well. Saudi Arabia is one of the countries that stood with us in the adoption of the Baghdad summit resolutions. It has also adopted these resolutions, being fully convinced of the need for them. This is because the Palestinian problem affects Saudi Arabia just as it affects the future of Palestine and Jerusalem.

There is no doubt that we try on every occasion to consolidate such relations and to coordinate among ourselves, for we are members of the Arab League as well as members of the Islamic conference. As brothers we work for one and the same cause, the cause of Palestine and holy Jerusalem, so as to restore them and liberate them. We appreciate highly the importance of Arab bilateral and collective relations and the settling of all Arab disputes in order to build a high edifice of Arab solidarity because this serves the Palestinian cause.

He said: The PLO is currently seeking with all means to bring about establishment of a provisional Palestinian government. But this should not be construed as being done for negative objectives but, rather, for positive objectives.

QNA: PLO MEDIATES AMONG IRAN, IRAQ, KUWAIT

JN081802 Doha QNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Riyadh, 8 June--In a dispatch from Tehran, the Saudi newspaper AL-JAZIRAH reports that the PLO is making intensive efforts behind the scenes in Tehran, Baghdad and Kuwait to stop the sudden deterioration in relations between Iran and its two Arab neighbors--a deterioration which resulted from the incident which occurred in the city of Khorramshahr in the Iranian region of Khuzestan. The paper adds that the PLO is trying to find a quick solution for this deterioration in relations between Iran on the one hand and Kuwait and Iraq on the other.

YEMEN--PDRY

PAPER SAYS SUSPECTED IRAQI MURDERERS 'CONFESS'

LD081550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The newspaper 'AR-RABI ASHAR MIN UKTUBAR reports that initial investigations currently being made by security officials in the case of those accused of murdering Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, a professor at the college of higher education, Aden University, have shown that the plot behind the crime was a wide-ranging one which would have included the commission of several further crimes.

The accused--'Abd ar-Rida Said Hamid, a consular official in the Iraqi Embassy; Ibrahim Muhammad (Dayani), a security official at the embassy; and Hasan 'Abd al-'Azim (Mukhaylif), an embassy security guard--have made (?serious) confessions which confirm that it was they who committed the crime and clarify the extent of the criminal plot aimed at our country's internal security, our national sovereignty and the rule of law and order.

First results of the interrogation show up in greater detail the nature of this wide-ranging conspiracy intended to be implemented on the territory of the PDRY. The newspaper also says that the investigation continues in order to bring to light even more details and confessions. It is known that quantities of arms--machineguns, revolvers, handgrenades and thousands of rounds of ammunition--were found in the possession of the accused and they intended to use them in the implementation of the criminal design which had been drawn up for them.

Foreign Ministry Statement

LD102140 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD/EA

[Text] A responsible source at the Foreign Ministry made the following statement to the ADEN NEWS AGENCY this afternoon:

Since the criminals gave themselves up, the PDRY Government has made every possible effort in all sincerity and has responded to all the fraternal efforts made by brother Abbas Zaki, the PLO representative and dean of the Arab diplomatic corps, and brother Muhammad Sa'd Jibril, the Libyan ambassador in Aden, to have the siege on our embassy in Baghdad lifted and the embassy staff released.

Our government has given one opportunity after another to the Government of Iraq but we have received no response in spite of our firm and continuous affirmation of our desire for fraternal relations with the Iraqi people and their government. The Government of Iraq persists in its intransigent stand, which cannot serve the interests of our two fraternal peoples and countries or our common national interests.

We have constantly explained that the events that occurred were caused by the group of criminals who assassinated Dr Tawfiq Rushdi, the lecturing professor at the University of Aden, and that we had no objective other than to put the criminals on trial because this was an internal case affecting the security, stability and sovereignty of our country and its regulations and laws.

The criminals' action must be regarded as a violation of our national sovereignty and a violation of international laws and conventions. It has no bearing on the duties of our embassy, which are stipulated by international agreements. These rights have now been violated by the Baghdad government.

There was no violation of international agreements and conventions in our detention and bringing to trial of murderers and criminals; the violation of international agreements and conventions came from the Baghdad Government when it stormed our embassy and detained our embassy staff without any cause or legal justification. Our embassy staff has not violated Iraqi regulations and laws. They have respected them and still do.

In view of this intransigent stand adopted by the Iraqi Government, the PDRY Government has been compelled to adopt the tit-for-tat approach and to exercise its natural and legal right in this regard until an effective response is made by the Government of Iraq to our demands and we obtain official confirmation of the lifting of the siege on our embassy and the release of our embassy staff in Baghdad.

The PDRY Government regrets that it has been compelled to adopt this tit-for-tat method, reaffirms its eagerness to maintain relations between the two countries and looks forward to a fraternal response from Iraq.

We have great concern and mutual respect for national sovereignty and international laws and norms which regulate the work of diplomatic missions and we desire to strengthen our common struggle against the current imperialist, Zionist and reactionary designs against our Arab nation and their fateful causes, particularly that of our Palestinian Arab people.

YEMEN--YAR

CANADA'S DECISION ON EMBASSY MOVE DENOUNCED

JN101250 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] An official Foreign Ministry spokesman has made the following statement:

The YAR has followed with deep concern the reports on the Canadian Government's intention to transfer its embassy from Tel Aviv to occupied Jerusalem.

The YAR Government denounces this decision and expresses its deep regret over the Canadian Government's determination to transfer its embassy to occupied Arab Jerusalem. The YAR Government considers this to be an action against the Arab cause, the Palestinian people's just issues, the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, Arab-Canadian relations and the UN resolutions.

The YAR Government hopes that the Canadian Government will reconsider its decision so as to preserve its interests in the Arab and Islamic worlds.

The YAR Government will support every collective Arab action to deal with this subject.

ISRAELI DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER YADIN ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC100932 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0919 GMT 10 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 June--Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yigal Yadin arrived in Cairo this morning for a 6-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of President Anwar as-Sadat.

He was met at Cairo airport by Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makaram 'Ubayd and Cairo Governor Sa'd Ma'mun.

Yadin Statement

NC101131 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1040 GMT 10 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 June--Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin has affirmed that President as-Sadat's initiative, represented by his visit to Jerusalem in 1977, should be considered the most important political step taken during the past 30 or 40 years in the Middle East. He added that ever since that visit, "As-Sadat" has become synonymous with the word "peace."

Speaking on his arrival in Cairo today, Yadin said that the practical steps for peace have already started. He added that despite the existence of strong differences between the Egyptian and Israeli points of view, these difficulties can be surmounted if there is a desire to do so in both countries.

Yadin, who delivered part of his speech in Arabic and part in English, expressed his belief that when the Egyptian and Israeli people learn to understand each other, this will constitute a real guarantee for the peace between them. This peace is at the same time to be considered a first step toward the attainment of an overall peace between Israel and its neighbors.

Yadin concluded his statement by thanking President as-Sadat for giving him the opportunity to visit the archeological sites that are the cradle of Egyptian civilization.

Deputy Prime Minister Fikri Makram 'Ubayd also delivered a speech in which he welcomed Yiga'el Yadin, adding that Egypt is interested in peace, notwithstanding the difficulties it is facing and that, at the same time, Egypt intends to proceed forward along the road of peace until it achieves its goal, because peace is for the benefit of humanity, not for this region only.

The deputy prime minister expressed his hope that Yadin's visit to Egypt will contribute to the realization of peace between the Egyptian and Israeli peoples.

Ghali Meets Yadin

NC101135 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1056 GMT 10 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali met today with Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin, who is currently on a visit to Egypt.

The meeting was attended by Moshe (Hause), head of the Truman Peace Institute at Hebrew University, and Menahem (Melson), head of the Afro-Asian Studies Institute at Hebrew University.

After the meeting, which lasted until 1400, Dr Butrus Ghali said that the discussions dealt with the qualitative and not the quantitative aspect of the normalization of relations--that is, the scientific, cultural and academic aspects.

Ghali said that Egypt adopts a flexible policy with regard to the methods and procedures, but it adheres to objectivity--that is, it is important for Egypt to achieve the desired and principled target; namely, the establishment of full autonomy for the Palestinians.

Dr Ghali added that no agreement has yet been reached on an agenda for the autonomy negotiations and that such agreement will be reached this Monday when the negotiations resume. He said: We believe that it is perhaps better for all sides to hold a number of sessions to exchange views, after which we will agree on the agenda.

An Israeli jurnalist asked Dr Butrus Ghali about the settlements. He replied: We view them as a basic obstacle on the way to peace.

Asked what concept Egypt will be bringing to tomorrow's negotiations, Dr Ghali said: It is based on full autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip and their ultimate future. He said: There are obstacles, but I hope we will surmount them, just as we surmounted the difficulties in previous negotiations, in order to establish a just and durable peace in the Middle East area.

An Israeli journalist then asked Dr Ghali about the current elections in Egypt. He replied: The results of the elections have emphasized that all the Egyptian people in all factions support the peace treaty signed last March and President as-Sadat's efforts for the achievement of a comprehensive peace.

Asked about his talks with Dr Butrus Ghali, Yiga'el Yadin said that they had been constructive and positive. He added: As Dr Butrus Ghali has stated, the talks dealt with the normalization of relations during the coming phase in accordance with the peace treaty. The talks also dealt with the forthcoming negotiations on autonomy for the Palestinians.

Yadin expressed satisfaction with his visit, which is his first to Egypt, and said it symbolizes work for overcoming existing difficulties.

Asked whether an Israeli decision will be made to stop the seizure of land in the occupied Arab territories, Yadin said: We have a democracy and this means there are various viewpoints. However, our decisions are made by majority, and everyone can keep his viewpoint. We would also like to see the peace we signed in the form of a peace treaty become a reality with all parties.

Asked whether his talks with Dr Butrus Ghali had dealt with the measures that must be taken by Israel to create confidence among the Palestinian people, Yadin said our talks dealt with this subject in detail and this subject is now under consideration.

MENA has learned that Dr Ghali spoke to Yadin about the need to freeze the settlements, which are inconsistent with international law, the Camp David resolutions and all UN resolutions, in addition to the fact that the building of these settlements does not help the peace process. MENA has learned that Yadin expressed understanding and approval on this subject.

MENA has also learned that the talks dealt with the measures that must be taken by Israel to prepare the Palestinian people to participate in the upcoming negotiations. Dr Ghali affirmed to Yadin the need for Israel to promptly implement what was contained in the memorandum submitted by Egypt on 13 October 1978, which contained 20 points for building confidence. The details of some of these measures were discussed, as well as the possibility of implementing them so that they will generate a momentum that will accelerate the process of the negotiations on full autonomy.

The talks also dealt with the normalization of relations between the two countries in accordance with the timetable specified in the treaty. Dr Ghali and Yadin agreed that the important things is quality and not quantity. In other words the exchange of visits should be confined to the exchange of experts, academics and university professors and not involve an influx of people.

MENA has learned that the talks were held in a cordial atmosphere and that Yadin expressed complete understanding for and belief in what Dr Ghali said.

WORKING PAPER TO BE SUBMITTED TO AUTONOMY TALKS

NC081540 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1458 GMT 8 Jan 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 8 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali will meet this Saturday with his senior advisers and the Foreign Ministry technical committee to complete the preparation of an Egyptian working paper to be submitted to the second round of the full autonomy negotiations for the West Bank and Gaza sector. This round will be held in the St Stephen's Hotel in Alexandria 11 and 12 June.

MENA has learned that the Egyptian working paper will concentrate on the need to stop the establishment of settlements.

In a previous statement, Egypt stressed that the establishment of settlements was an illegal action and a big obstacle in the way of comprehensive peace in the Middle East.

The working paper also stresses the need for Israel to adopt quick basic measures to restore confidence to the Palestinian people. These measures must include the release of all the remaining Palestinian political detainees, not just a small number of them, particularly those who have spent many years inside the prisons without being sentenced. The measures must also allow the Palestinians the freedom to move within the Gaza sector and the West Bank, and they must provide for the reunion of families.

The Egyptian working paper also specifies the method for holding elections in the West Bank and Gaza sector for the establishment of a Palestinian authority. It stresses the need for these elections to be held under international supervision to guarantee their neutrality.

The working paper also includes a definition of the powers and jurisdictions to be granted to the Palestinian authority, which will be chosen by the people and which will enjoy all political, legislative, security, administrative and judicial powers.

The Egyptian working paper also includes mutual security measures for all parties to provide security for the Palestinian people while taking into consideration Israeli security conditions.

It is known that Dr Mustafa Khalil will lead the Egyptian delegation to these negotiations. The delegation will include Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali, Foreign Ministry First Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz, Maj Gen Muhammad Sharab and a number of assistants and advisers. The U.S. delegation will be led by Ambassador James Leonard.

Interior Minister Yosef Burg will lead the Israeli delegation, which will also include the ministers of defense, agriculture, foreign affairs and state and a number of advisers.

The second round of negotiations is expected to begin with a welcome speech by the Egyptian delegation. The parties will then study the working papers submitted by Egypt and Israel on the agenda of the negotiations.

Ghali Meets Committee

NC101620 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1515 GMT 10 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 10 June--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali today met with the Egyptian committee formed at the Foreign Ministry for autonomy negotiations.

MENA has learned that during the meeting a study was made of the two papers prepared by the Ministry's two technical committees on the subject of full autonomy and the Egyptian visualization of it on the basis of the Camp David principles. A file on this subject has also been prepared.

MENA has also learned that these papers will be at the disposal of the Egyptian negotiator for utilization at the appropriate time and that the Egyptian position will be flexible on procedures, but will adhere to its firm principles on full autonomy for the West Bank and Gaza sector.

It is known that Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil will head the Egyptian delegation to the second round of negotiations, which will start at the St. Stephen's Hotel in Alexandria at 1230 tomorrow. The United States will attend the negotiations as a full partner. Yosef Burg will lead the Israeli delegation to the negotiations.

The Egyptian delegation will include War Minister Gen Kamal 'Ali, Dr Butrus Ghali, and Maj Gen Labib Sharab. The Egyptian delegation will also be accompanied by a group of advisers: Ambassador Mamduh 'Abd ar-Raziq, Ambassador 'Izzat 'Abd al-Latif, and advisers Sayyid al-Misri, Sayyid Abu 'Ali and 'Iyhab Wahbah.

Khalil on Talks

TA101330 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 10 Jun 79 P 3 TA

[Report on interview with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil by MA'ARIV correspondent Shmu'el Segev, in Cairo on 9 June]

[Text] "The Israeli leaders are beginning to understand the problems that will emerge in the next stage of the negotiations and are acting accordingly," Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil said in an exclusive interview with the MA'ARIV correspondent and reporters from the Israeli Television Authority's Arab Programs Department.

Khalil answered our questions a short while after he had met with U.S. Ambassador James Leonard and with Assistant Secretary of State Michael Sterner. He had discussed with them the next stage in the autonomy talks, which will begin in Alexandria tomorrow.

Replying to a question by the MA'ARIV correspondent on whether or not the arrival at Port Sa'id of Israeli tourists aboard a yacht--they then continued to Cairo--means the beginning of the normalization of the relations between the two countries, Khali said: "No, this is not part of the normalization; rather, it is in fact part of the agreement we have reached with Dayan on opening the air and land [as published] borders between the two countries. The normalization itself will not be implemented before the first stage of the Israeli withdrawal to the Al-'Arish-Ra's Muhammad line is completed.

In light of his victory in the elections to the Egyptian parliament, will he now set up a new cabinet? Khalil replied that only after the next round of elections, which will take place on 14 June, would he submit his resignation to President as-Sadat "and only the president can decide whom he would like to appoint as the prime minister." At any rate, it has been learned from reliable sources that As-Sadat would indeed ask Khalil to set up the new cabinet.

In answer to a question about the content of his conversation with Ambassador Leonard and with Assistant Secretary of State Sterner, Khalil replied that the talk focused more on procedural matters than on matters of substance, and added that the United States has become "a full partner" to the autonomy talks, and that it is only natural that he and the members of the U.S. delegation discuss "matters of mutual interest."

Diplomatic sources in Cairo said that Khalil and the Americans confirmed that the three delegations for the autonomy talks will black out the news, in order to avoid "conducting negotiations through the press."

In the meantime, an Egyptian team headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali has prepared the formulation of the Egyptian working paper, which will serve as the guideline for the Egyptian delegation during the talks in Alexandria. At a certain point of the meeting between Khalil and the Americans, Ghali also joined the deliberations.

Egyptian sources have said that the working paper would not be submitted to either the Israelis or the Americans, but would only serve as a series of guidelines for Khalil.

At the same time, it has been learned that Prime Minister Khalil would not come to Herzliyya for the next stage of the negotiations. A knowledgeable Egyptian source has said that Khalil has no reservations about visiting Israel. After all, he has already accompanied his president to Israel twice--once to Jerusalem and once to Beersheba--but he thought that a prime minister could not participate in the deliberations in which a "layman" serves as chairman.

The Egyptian prime minister is to leave for Alexandria this morning, where he will conduct the first stage of the negotiations.

The Egyptian working paper is essentially no different from Egypt's well-known positions. The working paper maintains that the autonomy must ultimately lead to self-determination for the Palestinians. The working paper also says that Jewish settlements must be frozen and that Israel must release the political prisoners in an attempt to improve the atmosphere in the negotiations.

AL-AKHBAR CRITICIZES BEGIN'S AUTONOMY POLICIES

NC110900 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0610 GMT 11 Jun 79 NC

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] In today's editorial, AL-AKHBAR newspaper writes: The first round of talks on the establishment of the Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza will start in Alexandria today. The moves by Begin and his government in advance of these talks definitely do not herald good intentions. On the contrary, Begin deliberately raised a dust storm in the path of the negotiations before they even started. Begin is making statements day and night to the effect that the West Bank is Israeli territory, that Israel will not withdraw, that Jerusalem will never be anything but Israel's capital, that the territories will continue to exist, that self-rule is intended for human beings and not for territories, and other slogans he never tires of repeating day and night. Begin seems to imagine that he can impose these slogans.

The paper adds: The latest development was the Israeli Cabinet's decision to approve the establishment of a new settlement near Nabulus. Concerning this decision, we are not really interested in reports that a number of ministers, such as Dayan, Weizman and Yadin, expressed objections, because Israeli policy is unanimous and agreed upon, and such objections are merely a matter of role-playing. This provocative decision was, furthermore, issued on the day Dayan was scheduled to visit Egypt to hold talks on the opening of the borders.

The paper notes that Begin imagines that we might lose our self-control and retaliate to this provocation with a similar provocation. Thus, the talks would enter into a crisis before they even start. Begin also imagines that such deliberate and demonstrative actions can widen the rift between Egypt and the moderate Arab countries that sided with the rejectionists, because Begin wants to give new pretexts to these countries to the effect that Israel does not want a comprehensive peace and that it will not fulfill the Palestinian peoples' requests and rights. Begin also imagines that he can continue these provocations as long as there are differences among the Arabs and as long as contradictory stands continue to exist among the rejectionist states. Therefore, Begin is starting a fire so that the negotiations will stumble at the outset, and so that time will be wasted. Thus, he will have concluded a separate peace with Egypt.

This is what Begin is daydreaming about; that is, he is pushing events, particulary in his choice of Minister Sharon to participate in the Israeli delegation to the autonomy talks. Minister Sharon is well-known for his blind fanaticism about the establishment of settlements. It was Minister Sharon who announced yesterday morning that next week will witness the start of work for the establishment of eight settlements.

The paper affirms that all of this places a basic and principle responsibility on the U.S. partner to these negotiations. If the official U.S. position, which has been made public, asserts that the settlements are an illegal act and that Arab Jerusalem is part of the West Bank and should not be Israeli territory; and if the behavior of Begin and his government is an overt maneuver to disrupt the negotiations and to gain time; and if all of the above is true and clear, then the U.S. stand must be positive, effective and decisive in stopping these acrobatics which are harmful to the cause of peace in the Middle East. We are not interested in the statements and communiques pertaining to the U.S. role. More important is an active role which will reduce begin to his natural size and sever the snake's head before it can inject its venom.

AL-AKHBAR affirms that the sweeping support of the Egyptian people for the peace issue does not and will not mean that we will eschew or ignore the rights of the Palestinian people. This fact is recognized by Washington even more than by Begin. Therefore, we do not care if Begin chooses to call the West Bank Judaea and Samaria or any name he chooses, because this is merely a matter of rhetoric However, what we do care about is adherence to the UN resolutions, the Camp David agreements and the letters of linkage with the Egyptain peace treaty. The paper also draws attention to the fact that the U.S. commitment to these documents takes precedence over the Israeli commitment and that the positions should be specified during the first hours of the negotiations, because we have no time to waste on Israel's maneuvers, which have become the subject of worldwide mockery. The United States is not an intermediary whose task is to bring views closer; it is a partner to the negotiations and is fulfilling a principle and historical responsibility for the establishment of peace.

ELECTION RESULTS IN 107 CONSTITUENCIES DECLARED

NC090630 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0020 GMT 9 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 9 May--The results of the People's Assembly elections in 107 constituencies in various governorates were declared by 0200 today.

The results indicate that the National Democratic Pary has won a large number of the seats in the new People's Assembly. The party's candidates have so far won 116 seats. The Socialist Labor Party has won eight seats and the Independents seven seats. Runoff elections will be held in 58 constituencies. Runoffs will be held between 2 candidates in each of 33 constituencies and among 4 candidates in each of the remaining 25 constituencies.

The most prominent victorious candidates in the constituencies for which results have been declared so far include: Reconstruction of New Societies Minister Engineer Hasballah al-Kafrawi, Transport Minister 'Ali Fahmi ad-Daghistani, Minister of State for People's Assembly Affairs Hilmi 'Abd al-Akhir, Manpower Minister Sa'd Muhammad Ahmad, Chief of the President's Office Hasan Kamil, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Sulayman Mutawalli and Housing Minister Mustafa al-Hinnawi.

Election Update

NC090635 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The results of the People's Assembly elections announced so far indicate that the National Democratic Party [NDP] is in the lead with a sweeping majority.

The radio correspondent has learned that the results, announced early this morning in 111 constituencies, indicate that the NDP has won 119 seats, the Socialist Labor party 8 seats and the Independents 4 seats.

None of the candidates of the Liberal Socialist Party or the National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party won any seats.

Results continue to come in and they will be announced as available.

Khalil on Elections

NC090813 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0720 GMT 9 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 9 June--Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has said that the Cabinet will hold a final session before he tenders his government's resignation to President Anwar as-Sadat after the runoff elections this coming Thursday, so that the president may designate whomever he wishes to form a new government.

Dr Khalil said: In all frankness and sense of responsibility I declare now that the elections were 100 percent honest and that they were carried out in complete freedom. Calm prevailed throughout the campaign, no demonstrations were staged and no one felt any specific pressure to take him to or prevent him from going to the polling stations.

The prime minister said: The objection that I conducted and joined the elections as a candidate together with the minister of the interior is unacceptable. In Britain, James Callaghan joined the election campaign while he was a prime minister and so did the home secretary. What is important is that no violations were committed by the government or officials.

In a statement published in AL-AHRAM, the prime minister explained that the party of the majority and the ministers did not enter the election battle with false promises and did not give the people exaggerated hopes. The elections did not record any violations by the authority. In one case only I received a complaint from candidate Kamal Husayn. I immediately notified the interior minister, who took the immediate necessary action to prevent any violations.

Dr Khalil said that the government will observe the same principles and commitments in the runoff elections. Any violations will then be examined by the complaints committees and appeal committees in the People's Assembly.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER UPHOLDS 'UNITED ARAB KINGDOM' CONCEPT

JN081205 Doha QNA in Arabic 1140 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Kuwait, 8 June--Jordanian Communications Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall has asserted that King Husayn's plan to establish a United Arab kingdom is the best formula for solving the issue and consolidating Jordanian-Palestinian relations within the framework of the single Arab family.

In a statement published today in the Kuwaiti paper AL-QABAS, Dr at-Tall attacked the plans to establish a substitute Palestinian homeland in Jordan, saying that these are suspicious plans that are aimed at distorting and liquidating the Palestine question and presenting it as an issue of finding a homeland for the Palestinians rather than an issue of an Arab territory, which has been usurped, and an Arab people, who have been dispersed.

The Jordanian minister affirmed that like the Palestinian people, his country is a basic partner and assumes equal responsibility in confronting the Israeli enemy. He said that Jordan is the frontier post. Therefore, Arab aid to Jordan is a Pan-Arab duty, because the down all of this frontier post would mean that the Zionist enemy would be directly on the Kuwaiti, Saudi, Iraqi borders.

Regarding Jordan's domestic policy, Dr Sa'id at-Tall said that the time has come to establish one or more political organizations to help forge Jordanian national unity. The existence of such organizations is a vital necessity in both the present and the coming phase.

On New Political System

JN101338 Doha QNA in Arabic 1138 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 10 June--A national charter defining the framework of a new political system in the country will shortly be announced in Jordan.

In a statement to the QNA correspondent in Amman, Jordanian Communications Minister Dr Sa'id at-Tall said His Majesty King Husayn approves of establishing some sort of responsible, conscientious, popular political participation in the country. He added that a number of intellectuals, ministers and officials in Jordan are currently studying the formation of such a system to incorporate one or more parties--taking into consideration current circumstances in Jordan, Arab and world experiments in the field of political organization and political theory of popular organizations, so that on the basis of these experiments, some sort of popular political participation can be developed in the country.

Dr at-Tall pointed out that the proposed system will not merely be an extension of some system developed outside of Jordan. He affirmed that the Jordanian climate has been prepared to render the new Jordanian system successful.

PALESTINIANS EVACUATE CITY OF TYRE 8 JUNE

NC082115 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 2015 GMT 8 Jun 79 NC

[Text] According to the correspondents in the south, the armed Palestinians evacuated the city of Tyre today. Two Palestinian officials, Majors Sa'd and 'Azmi, informed the Lebanese security official in the city of this evacuation. The Lebanese official told newsmen that 10,000 to 15,000 citizens have returned to their houses after the PLO's decision to evacuate the area.

ADF COMMANDER LEAVES FOR DAMASCUS FOR CONSULTATIONS

NC091832 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 9 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Commander of the Arab Deterrent Forces Col Sami al-Khatib today left for Damascus to hold consultations on the security measures which have been planned in coordination with the deterrent forces. A local news agency reports that Al-Khatib is expected to stay in Damascus until Monday. The departure of the deterrent forces commander comes in the wake of the security meetings which were held at B'abda palace yesterday.

FOREIGN MINISTER BUTRUS LEAVES FOR PARIS, LONDON

NC081225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 8 Jun 79 NC

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus left Beirut today for Paris and London on a visit that will last about 10 days. He was seen off at the airport by Defense Minister Gen Victor Khuri and the French and British ambassadors in Beirut.

NORWEGIAN HELICOPTER UNIT TO LEAVE UNIFIL

NC100626 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The Norwegian charge d'affaires in Lebanon has announced that the Norwegian helicopter unit will be withdrawn from the UN forces operating in the south later this month. He added that the 36-man unit will leave Lebanon with their aircraft when the current mandate of the UN forces expires on 19 June, because his government has been unable to prepare a unit to replace this one. He said that the Norwegian unit, which consists of volunteers, will on that date have completed its 6-month contract. He added: We have informed the United Nations that we were unable to recruit a new unit. The problem is that there is demand for helicopter pilots from the North Sea oil companies, which pay better salaries.

In Rome, the Italian Government has reaffirmed its willingness to send an Italian Air Force helicopter unit to work with the UN forces in Lebanon. Italian Foreign Ministry sources said that Italian officials and UN Secretary General Dr Waldheim are holding contacts about this.

KHADDAM, PLO'S QADDUMI RETURN TO DAMASCUS FROM COLOMBO

JN101947 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Text] At 1900 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and the accompanying delegation returned to Damascus from Colombo via Baghdad. Khaddam led the Syrian delegation to the meetings of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau, held in Colombo 6-9 June. Returning on the same plane was Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department and chairman of the Palestinian delegation to the Coordinating Bureau meetings.

Khaddam Statement

JN102204 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 10 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] At 1900 today, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, and his accompanying delegation, returned to Damascus from Colombo via Baghdad. Mr Khaddam praised the results of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau meetings and said that the results expanded the circle of international rejection of the treaty that was signed by As-Sadat and the Zionist enemy. He said: I can say that these meetings have been an Arab session, because the Arab-Israeli struggle was one of the primary and most important issues discussed at the conference. The meetings resulted in recommendations and resolutions that support the Arab stand and expose and isolate the Egyptian regime's stand.

Mr Khaddam said that these resolutions condemned the agreement between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy and considered it a violation of all the UN resolutions. The resolutions demanded that all the nonalined states refuse to recognize the agreement. The resolutions emphasized that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the conflict between the Arabs and Israel. The resolutions reaffirmed the nonalined states' demands for Israel's withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.

Khaddam said perhaps one of the most important results of the conference as the placement of the issue of expelling the Egyptian regime from the nonalined movement on the agenda of the forthcoming nonalined summit conference, to be held in Havana in September 1979. He made it clear that Syria, Iraq, Algeria and the PLO had presented a proposal to this effect. As a result of the discussion it became clear that the party that should decide the expulsion must be the summit conference itself, as it also decides the membership. Therefore, the issue was to be placed before the forthcoming conference.

The minister said that from the contacts and discussions, we have found that the majority of the nonalined states are of the view that the Egyptian regime has deviated from the policy line followed by the nonalined countries and that severe measures should be taken against this regime. Khaddam reiterated that the conference was a real success for the Arab cause, depite the pressures brought to bear by the United States in a desperate attempt to break the Egyptian regime's isolation. The conference, he said, came out with resolutions that clearly condemn the United States because of its Middle East policy, its aid to the Zionist enemy, its affirmation of the separate solutions and its efforts to liquidate the Palestinian cause and entrench the Zionist entity. He said that the Egyptian regime came out of the conference defeated. The unity of the Arab stand and the Arab efforts were clearly manifested at the conference. The joint efforts and coordination between Iraq and Syria was also very clear at the conference.

ALGERIA

BENDJEDID SENDS LETTER OF PROTEST TO SUDAN'S NUMAYRI

LD100200 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, addressed a message to Ja'far Numayri, the president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and current OAU chairman. It says:

The resolution adopted by the king of Morocco regarding using the so-called right of pursuit, with which he threatened Algeria, has made it necessary for me to bring to your attention the danger that threatens at present the entire Maghreb region. That resolution is apt to jeopardize security and peace in this part of the African Continent. Morocco is still challenging international ethics and the principles and laws of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined countries. It is occupying the Western Sahara territory and opposing by force the legitimate right of the people of Western Sahara to self-determination and independence. This right in particular has now been recognized by the entire international community.

Today Morocco wants to enter into a new adventure and (?begin) a new phase of escalation, declaring that it intends to extend aggression to my country. This aggressive stand appears at a time when efforts are being exerted, in addition to the POLISARIO Front's peace initiative, for the creation of a suitable atmosphere for a lasting, just solution to the Western Sahara issue. In effect, according to the resolution of the OAU conference of heads of state and government held under your chairmanship in your capital in July 1978, the heads of state of Nigeria and Mali, members of the OAU committee attached to the OAU secretary general, came to the Maghreb region to study all the data related to the Western Sahara question, including the right of the people of that homeland to self-determination.

When exchanging views with all the parties concerned, including the POLISARIO Front, the spirit prevailing has strengthened our belief that Africa--which is honest to its noble traditions and genius--can contribute toward a just, lasting solution to the Western Sahara issue; and that the United Nations--which is aware of its sublime responsibility in the field of decolonization in the territories under colonialist domination--confirmed during the 33d session of the UN General Assembly the firm right of the Western Saharan people to self-determination and independence. On the other hand, Mauritania, the party directly concerned, has renewed in its message to the UN secretary general its willingness to seek with the POLISARIO Front a solution to the Western Sahara issue granting self-determination of that homeland. Thus recognizing that the Western Sahara question is an issue of decolonization. Spain, the (?administrative) power, noted recently that [words indistinct] and that the issue of decolonization requres a speedy solution politically and peacefully [words indistinct], and proceeding from the respect for theprinciples of the charters of the United Nations and OAU regarding the Western Saharan people exercising their self-determination.

The message goes on to show that in the face of the dimensions witnessed by the resistance of that people and their victories on the international level, as well as the sympathy, solidarity and support they enjoy all over the world, nobody can deny the nature of the struggle under the leadership of the POLISARIO Front, nor can they ignore the Western Saharan people's desire to liberate their homeland.

Morocco alone is stubbornly determined to deny the presence of the Western Saharan people and their right to self-determination, placing on Algeria the responsibility for the military losses inflicted on it by the Western Saharan people. This misleading policy aims at falsifying a national, liberation struggle in order to turn it into a bilateral difference with Algeria.

But whatever the Moroccan maneuvers may be, which aim at creating an atmosphere of conflict with Algeria, they cannot conceal the true reasons for the problem resulting from the occupation of the Western Sahara. Nevertheless, Morocco, which was itself subjected to colonialist domination, should know that such domination would indeed lead to the resistance of the people subjected to it. This fact, which Morocco is determined to ignore by resorting to the so-called right of pursuit, has made it adopt the colonialist logic. Have not the racist regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury carried out successive aggressions against Botswana, Zambia, Mozambique and Angola in the name of the same allegation of the right of pursuit? The same applies to the Middle East where Israel auumed the right of pursuit in order to justify its criminal aggressions against Lebanon. In the Maghreb, as is the case in southern Africa and the Middle East, the same (?justifications) are used to deny the existence of peoples and the legitimacy of their struggle in order to create false situations of tension with neighboring countries.

You have heard, Mr Chairman, on various occasions the stand of my country regarding the Western Sahara question. It is a firm stand: Algeria has no difference with Morocco, nor has it territorial claims in the Western Sahara. The aid and solidarity it renders to the legitimate struggle waged by the people of that territory naturally fall within the framework of its policy in the interest of the peoples struggling for their freedom and independence.

Algeria--which still encourages all peace initiatives and efforts for a just, lasting political solution to the Western Sahara issue based on the principles and resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU--is indeed determined to continue its work in that direction, out of its conviction that it is the only path that is apt to contribute toward the establishment of a new era in the interest of all peoples of this part of our continent.

Algeria, however, reaffirms that whatever the nature of theintimidations may be, they will never lessen our convictions. It reaffirms its firm determination to confront any encroachment on its sovereignty and territorial integrity, placing on the Moroccan authorities the full responsibility for the grave consequences that may result from the violation of its borders.

Please accept, Mr President, my highest appreciation.

INFORMATION MINISTER MEHRI DEPARTS FOR CUBA 9 JUN

LD091658 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Abdelhamid Mehri, member of the Central Committee and minister of information and culture, accompanied by an important delegation, left for Cuba yesterday at the invitation of his Cuban counterpart. During his visit, he will hold talks with Cuban officials on promoting cultural exchanges between the two countries.

PALESTINIAN LEADERS ARRIVE FOR CELEBRATIONS

LD110110 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Nayif Hawatimah, secretary of the Democratic Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; George Habash, secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine; Samir Ghawshah, secretary of the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front; Kamal Yunis, leader of the Arab Socialist Union Organization in Lebanon; and Taysir Qub'aah, member of the Political Bureau of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine arrived in Tripoli this evening for the celebrations of the anniversary of the evacuation of the U.S. bases from the homeland.

AL-QADHDHAFI RECEIVES MESSAGE OF SUPPORT FROM KING KHALID

LD101329 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has received a cable of reply from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia. Here is the text of the cable:

God's peace and mercy be with you. I have received your moving cable concerning the suffering of the brothers in Lebanon, both Palestinians and Lebanese alike, because of the treacherous Israeli aggression, of killing, wounding and homelessness. God be my witness, we cannot accept this state of affairs or approve of it. Nor should it be allowed to continue, neither by the Arab and Islamic nations nor by their leaders, in the East or the West. Responsibility for it is great before God and history.

I appreciate the feelings you have expressed and the Islamic zeal that prompts you. I share your feelings and your desire for an exchange of views and consultations on all matters involving the dignity and glory of the Arab and Islamic nations.

I hope the nation will unite over the necessary measures to eliminate this aggression. As your excellency knows, the enemy who is lying in wait has been exploiting the current conditions through which the Arab nation is passing to deal successive sinful blows.

In view of this, this nation will not be able to erase these insults except through the unity of its opinions and ranks and through cooperation.

We derive succor from God, and pray to him to grant us success and victory. Please accept my best greetings.

[signed] Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz al Sa'ud.

MAURITANIA

DETAILS OF 8 JUN CABINET MEETING REPORTED

LD082328 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The Cabinet held a meeting on 8 June under the chairmanship of Lt Col Mohamed Khouna Ould Heydalla, first deputy chairman of the Military Committee for National Recovery and prime minister.

The prime minister informed the Council of Ministers that due to national mourning and the policy of austerity which is dictated by the economic conditions in our country, it has been decided not to organize any celebrations that may cost the state additional expenses on the occasion of National Armed Forces Day.

The foreign affairs and cooperation minister made a statement on the recent visit by the Spanish foreign affairs minister to our country. The minister also reviewed the international situation. The interior minister made a statement on the domestic situation.

Finally, the Council of Ministers approved the following appointments: At the Interior Ministry, governor of Nouakchott area--Capt (?Peter) Gabriel; at the ministry in charge of the secretariat of the Military Committee for National Recovery: secretary general of the ministry--Capt 'Uthman Muhammad.

MOROCCO

PARLIAMENT ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ALGERIAN AGGRESSION

LD081342 Rabat MAP in English 1234 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, June 8 (MAP)--In an official communique, the Moroccan Parliament denounced Thursday the aggressions against Moroccan territorial integrity.

It also holds the country harboring, organizing, financing and training these bands of mercenaries responsible for these attacks.

The Parliament, in its communique, also denounces the attitude of the Algerian Government, and holds it responsible for any deterioration of peace in north western Africa.

The Moroccan Parliament backs up King Hassan's decision to implement the "right of pursuit," and feels that it is about time Morocco pursued the aggressors, even if this leads to more sacrifices.

The Parliament finally gives it total support to King Hassan's military, political and diplomatic initiatives.

MISSION DISPATCHED TO ASSA TO INVESTIGATE ALGERIAN ATTACK

LD082321 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2200 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Following the recent treacherous aggression against the town of Assa, and implementing the instructions of His Majesty King Hassan II, may God protect him, the mission dispatched by the noble monarch has arrived in Assa. It consists of Mr Hossein Ben Harbit and Mr Salah Zamrag, both governors attached to the Ministry of the Interior, and Lt Col Harizi, inspector, in charge of the civil protection service in the Interior Ministry.

As soon as it arrived, the mission got in touch with the population, whom it conveyed the solicitude of his majesty and his concern for its situation after the treacherous aggression launched by mercenary gangs from Algerian territory.

On this occasion, the inhabitants of the town of Assa reaffirmed to the delegation their strong attachment to the glorious Alaoui monarchy, their staunch determination to stand fast in the face of such aggression and their total preparedness to defend the territory integrity of the country. They also stressed that such treacherous attacks will never affect their steadfastness, and that they are fully mobilized behind the leader of the nation, His Majesty King Hassan II.

SUDAN

NUMAYRI RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM MOROCCO'S HASSAN

JN091819 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 9 June--President Numayri received a message today from King Hassan of Morocco during a meeting with Abdelwahid Belkziz, Moroccan information minister and King Hassan's envoy.

President Numayri and the Moroccan envoy discussed the fighting taking place in the Western Sahara between the Moroccan forces and the POLISARIO.

The Moroccan envoy briefed President Numayri, in his capacity as OAU chairman, on the outcome of King Hassan's talks with Presidents Obasanjo of Nigeria and Traore of Mali, members of the mediators committee on [words indistinct] to contact the parties concerned with the Western Sahara issue in order to bring their points of view closer.

The Moroccan envoy stressed to the president Morocco's desire to solve the Western Sahara problem through peaceful means.

President Numayri handed the Moroccan envoy a message for King Hassan on the subjects that were discussed during the meeting.

TUNISIA

PRESIDENT BOURGUIBA RETURNS AFTER TREATMENT IN PARIS

LD081520 Tunis TAP in English 1420 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Tunis, June 8 (TAP)--President Bourguiba returned Thursday home after a several weeks stay in Paris for dental treatment. On his departure from Paris President Bourguiba was greeted by Messrs Marc Becam, deputy secretary of state to the French interior minister, and Philippe Rebeyrol, ambassador of France in Tunis.

Once back home President Bourguiba was cordially welcomed by the Tunisian people and members of the government, namely Premier Hedi Nouira and Habib Bourguiba, Junior.

WEIZMAN, SHARON SIGN GOLAN ANNEXATION PETITION

TA101203 Jerusalem POST in English 10 Jun 79 p 2 TA

[Text] Tel Aviv--Defence Minister 'Ezer Weizman and Agriculture Minister Ari'el Sharon have signed a petition calling for the annexation of the Golan area to Israel, the "committee of the inhabitants of the north" reported on Friday.

The petition was circulated among Herut convention delegates by Golan residents in an attempt to pass an annexation resolution. The convention did not take up the issue, however.

DETAILS OF 10 JUNE CABINET SESSION REPORTED

TA101215 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1155 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[From the Midday Newsreel]

[Text] The weekly Cabinet meeting has ended. Our correspondent Razi Barqa'i reports from our broadcasting van located near the prime minister's office.

[Barqa'i] Well, the Cabinet meeting ended after about 5 hours of discussions and Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or is with us. He will sum up the meeting.

[Na'or] In its meeting today the Cabinet approved the 11 June trip to Egypt of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations on autonomy for the Arab inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. Interior Minister Burg, the head of the delegation, the defense minister, the foreign minister, the agriculture minister, the justice minister, Minister Nisim, in addition to the government legal adviser, the Interior Ministry director general, the Foreign Ministry legal adviser and the prime minister's military secretary will leave for Egypt tomorrow on behalf of Israel.

The Cabinet today also dealt with the problem of prices, especially of the basic commodities, in the wake of a proposal submitted by the agriculture minister regarding the prices of meat. The prime minister announced that after the finance minister returns home he will convene the Cabinet for a special discussion on the problem of prices. In the meantime the Cabinet concluded that there will be no rise in the prices of commodities until this discussion is held.

[Barqa'i] Our thanks to Arye Na'or. Let us elaborate on several matters. The major subject discussed in the Cabinet meeting today was the political issue. As we reported and as we heard from Arye Na'or, Minister Dayan will travel with his colleagues to Alexandria tomorrow. Dayan and the delegation's head, Minister Burg, reported to the Cabinet today about their visit to Cairo last week. Following their report a discussion ensued with the participation of the prime minister. Several ministers told us that the affair of the Elon More settlement and the clash between Gush Emunim and Peace Now was not raised on today's agenda. In contrast, a few other points were discussed: First, a development concerning Minister Sharon's farm, as presented to us by Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir:

[Tamir--apparently live] I reported to the Cabinet about the temporary arrangement made regarding Agriculture Minister Sharon's farm which is the appointment of attorney Moshe Bar-Lev, who was chosen for this position by the Israeli Le'umi Bank with the state comptroller's approval, to serve as another director for an interim period until the application of the Ben-Asher committee's decisions regarding ministers' conflicting interests between their private business and their state position are examined.

Further Details

TA102036 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Excerpt] In anticipation of tomorrow's autonomy talks in Alexandria, here is our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram reporting.

[Ram--live] The foreign minister is departing for Alexandria tomorrow. What prevented him from making that decision a few days ago? His associates say: Dayan reserves the right of decision for himself at a date he deems fit. Before today's Cabinet meeting the prime minister met with the foreign minister and on that occasion, apparently, Mr Dayan decided to go. At the session itself the foreign minister expressed dismay at the fact that 'Ezer Weizman and Ari'el Sharon signed a petition at the Herut conference calling for the annexation of the Golan Heights. Do Cabinet members have to sign such petitions, Dayan asked, and does this imply that in regard to Judaea and Samaria they do not claim annexation?

In a brief discussion that developed after reports by Dayan and Burg on their talks in Egypt, the agriculture minister proposed that tomorrow Israel lay its proposal for the autonomy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza on the negotiating table. The prime minister rejected the idea. The Cabinet will discuss it at a proper time, Begin said, but that time hasn't come yet.

Minister Moda'i asked Dr Burg whether in his talks in Cairo the issues of the settlements and of Jerusalem were raised. Burg confirmed that the issue had been raised in unofficial talks and that he reiterated to his interlocutors Israel's declared position.

Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir rejected Egypt's demand for gestures. Gestures are not to be requested, Tamir said, they are granted as an act of goodwill and cooperation. It was decided that except for the pledge given by the prime minister to President as-Sadat, to withdraw the military government from Gaza to another location in the Gaza Strip, no other substantial things would be given by Israel as gestures.

DAYAN SUGGESTS NEW DIRECTION IN U.S. THINKING

TA101724 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that the United States should seek new directions in its political thinking for the sake of a comprehensive peace agreement. The U.S. assumptions that had been the basis of the Brookings Institution document did not guide the peace agreement with Egypt.

At a briefing to department directors in his ministry, the foreign minister said further that the political clock shouldn't be set back, and anyone believing that a comprehensive settlement can be achieved by going to Geneva, should adopt fresh assumptions.

Mr Dayan's statements have been reported by our correspondent Razzi Barqa'i.

Further Details

TA101950 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan expressed hope today that progress would be made in the autonomy negotiations despite the great gap between the parties.

There had also been a great gap in the negotiations with Egypt, the foreign minister said, but we still reached an agreement. The foreign minister made those statements at a briefing of department directors in his ministry. Mr Dayan stressed that there is not a single clause in the agreements signed by Israel specifying that the establishment of settlements must be stopped or that anything should be done about Jerusalem. The foreign minister said: The Egyptians know our position on both settlement and the future of autonomy, but we are still invited to Alexandria to conduct negotiations. We are entitled, therefore, to express hope for progress in the negotiations that are in store for us.

YADIN HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON DEPARTURE FOR EGYPT

TA100720 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0610 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Yiga'el Yadin is departing this morning for a 6-day visit to Egypt at the personal invitation of President Anwar as-Sadat. Let us now go to our correspondent 'Adi Talmor at Ben-Gurion Airport for live coverage.

[Talmor] Good morning. Professor Yadin is just now opening the news conference with a statement, to be followed by journalists' questions.

[Yadin] Good morning to you. I am now leaving for Cairo at the invitation of President as-Sadat for a visit that will last about 6 days. I am very happy to have this opportunity. We are beginning to implement the peace process now. We are in the first stages of the peace process. After principles and particularly technical arrangements connected with the beginning of the normalization have been determined, the major problem facing us now is the real content of the normalization in the shorter and longer run in the spheres of encounter between the two peoples: culture, society and economy. I hope, on the occasion of this visit, to talk with some of the Egyptian leaders, see how they and we understand this problem. I hope this will contribute to strengthening the ties between Israel and Egypt. I will certainly joyously take advantage of the opportunity, as suggested by President as-Sadat, to visit some archeological sites on which I lectured and taught for long years but have not yet seen. I am certain that when I return I will be able to tell those whom I lectured that all the lies they heard from me are true.

[Unidentified correspondent] Professor Yadin, in the event the Egyptians reservations about the Elon More are raised--how will you explain this settlement?

[Yadin] I do not think that the practical issue of daily activities will be raised in the talks. Let us not forget that tomorrow our delegation is leaving for Alexandria. These and similar subjects will be discussed there. Regarding the Elon More subject, my personal position is well-known. It has also been publicized in the communications media. I will tell them that in our government, just like any other government, the majority decision is binding. I believe that the subject will not be raised in a concrete [last word in English] manner.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Yadin, the Egyptians announced that in the 20 requests for gestures they ask, among other things, that settlements be stopped. Without doubt they will take advantage of your presence, before the arrival of the autonomy committee that will deal only with procedural matters, to discuss this subject with you as the Israeli deputy prime minister. They will surely want to know what your opinion is.

[Yadin] Regarding these 20 gestures, I do not know of such a list. There were several requests, much more modest, at the time pertaining to the sphere of improving relations. Some of these were carried out and some will be carried out. The issue of settlement is not an issue of a gesture. This is a problem of principle, also a basic problem when it comes to internal arguments regarding location and manner of execution. There is no argument that in certain areas of security importance we have the right to settle. The Egyptians know our positions on this and I do not believe this issue is the subject for gestures. This issue was also subject to clarifications in Camp David and will continue to be a matter for clarifications between Egypt and us. It is certainly not included in the sphere that could be termed gestures.

[Unidentified correspondent] Will you meet with President as-Sadat?

[Yadin] I do not know. I am his guest, at his personal inviation. I assume this is possible, but I cannot say at the moment. This is possible.

[Elimelekh Ram] Professor Yadin, are you going to initate any working talks?

[Yadin] I had advance contacts concerning the visit. During this 6-day tour several days and hours in various places, including Cairo and Alexandria, were set aside for talks that can be called working talks on subjects as I defined them. These have already been set. It is probable that in the course of the visit I may also ask to meet with ministers dealing with social and cultural issues if they have been omitted from the list of these set meetings. At this moment everything is planned, although I cannot now report precisely with whom I will meet and when. This I leave to them.

[Unidentified correspondent] Are you carrying with you any Israeli proposals regarding normalization in these spheres?

[Yadin] Yes, that is, as I have said, the entire subject of normalization in the concrete [last work in English] sphere is dealt with by the foreign minister, by the Foreign Ministry. I talked these subjects over with him. As mentioned above I would rather deal with far-reaching problems. I am indeed carrying several concrete [last word in English] proposals from a few institutions or bodies who wanted certain matters clarified. However, I would prefer to check with them on how they view this. I think it will be a mistake if we try to precipitate things or rush them so that the cow wants to suckle more than the calf to nuzzle [Talmudic quote]. However, there are joint interests--especially as the technical arrangements are now being discussed--and it is worthwhile to exchange views without even committing ourselves at this stage to certain issues or a timetable.

[Unidentified correspondent--in English] Professor Yadin, how would you describe the purpose of your visit to Egypt?

[Yadin in English] Well, first of all I am arriving there on the personal inivitation of President as-Sadat and I am very grateful for this opportunity to be in Egypt. Mainly I would like to discuss with the Egyptians the deep meaning of normalization between the two people now that the technical arrangements have been agreed upon. I believe I will have a chance to discuss what could be in the future: the cultural, commercial and other relations between the two countries.

[Talmor] Questions by foreign correspondents are now being asked and I would suggest that broadcast be returned to the studio now.

BURG INTERVIEWED ON NEGOTIATING POSITION

TA110630 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 11 Jun 79 TA

[From the Morning Newsreel]

[Text] It is not accurate to say that we have guidelines to make compromises. This is not accurate. So says Interior Minister Dr Josef Burg, who is to leave for Alexandria soon. Dr Burg heads the Israeli delegation to the negotiations and prior to his departure our correspondent Razi Baraq'i spoke with him. [Begin recording]

[Question] Dr Burg, this morning you are leaving with clear guidance from the government? Could you say that these are only opening positions?

[Answer] I don't like the term opening position despite the fact that people say that I have used it. If I did, my meaning was simple--that at the beginning of any negotiations each side must say what his view is. We want to reach an understanding on several points It is certainly not true to day that there are guidelines to make compromises. Even if there were, no one would admit it. So much the more so when there are none. The definition which I stand by is this: It is our job to find out how wide and deep the gap is; it is our job to find out if it is possible to build a bridge.

[Question] Is there an agenda yet?

[Answer] We have laid down some foundations. We will go from the easy to the difficult as should be done in all negotiations.

[Question] What is the easy?

[Answer] The easy part is the procedural. The difficult part is the substantive part.

[Question] If I understand you correctly Sir, this morning only procedural matters will be discussed?

[Answer] That depends. If we can finish the procedural matters in 10 minutes we will have time left. If procedure takes several hours it is possible that we will not move further than this in the first and second meeting.

[Question] We have heard that Egypt is demanding that Israel cease, at least during the negotiations, the settlements in Judaea and Samaria. What will you tell me on this issue?

[Answer] It is our view that our settlement in all parts of Eretz Yisra'el is a legitimate part of our life, existence and security.

[Question] What about an Egyptian demand, if there is one, to include Jerusalem in the agenda?

[Answer] I can assume that someone will think of this. I cannot assume that I will think about this.

[Question] And if the Egyptians do think of this?

[Answer] Then this will be another issue over which there is a difference of view.

[Question] Yesterday we heard that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan is joining the trip after a week of rumors that he did not intend to join. Can you say that there is a dispute between the Ministry of the Interior and the Foreign Ministry in the wake of your appointment as chairman of the committee?

[Answer] I have never heard of a dispute between two ministries. I only know that in the past the foreign minister had the view that a delegation comprising three people was sufficient while the majority of the Cabinet, in view of, let us say Zionist or Coalition considerations, felt that it would be better to have more than three. This was the dispute and the Cabinet decides. I, as a person, and we, as a ministry, have no dispute.

[Question] And is there no tension between you and Mr Dayan?

[Answer] Over the past years I have felt no tension. [end recording]

BURG-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ALEXANDRIA AUTONOMY TALKS

TA110710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 11 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The Israeli ministerial delegation left for Egypt this morning for the Alexandria talks on the autonomy. The delegation leader, Minister Burg, said at the airport that the condemnation of Menahem Begin published this morning in the AL-AKHBAR newspaper is the opposite of what is necessary to advance the peace process. Minister Burg said that he will not hesitate to express his views in Egypt on this. He said that the coming hours will prove if we are making progress in the process.

The foreign minister, the justice minister, the defense minister, the agriculture minister and minister [without portfolio] Nisim also left for Egypt together with Dr Burg.

ELON MORE CONSTRUCTION TO BEGIN IMMEDIATELY

TA101423 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Text] The joint Jewish Agency-Cabinet committee decided to begin work immediately at Elon More. Temporary structures will first be set up and in the first 2 months, 50 million Israeli pounds will be invested there.

Jewish Agency Settlement Department head Matityahu Drobles estimates that about 70 families will be living there within 2 months. Ra'anan Weitz, the other head of the Settlement Department, is opposed to the plan and he will appeal today's decision before the head of the Jewish Agency, Arye Dultzin.

WEIZMAN MEETING WITH PEACE NOW DEMONSTRATORS REPORTED

TA101028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Text] This morning Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman visited the Peace Now members who are protesting the Elon More settlement by blocking the road. Our correspondent Shmu'el Tal reported that the Peace Now members protested to the defense minister about the way in which the settlement was carried out. The order of seizure of land was handed to the landowners at nearly the hour when the ground-breaking began and, according to the Peace Now Movement, this was intended to prevent them from appealing to the High Court of Justice.

This was also intended to foil attempts on the part of the settlement opponents to protest its establishment.

The defense minister told the Peace Now demonstrators that he recognizes their right to protest, but asked them to prevent the occurrence of incidents and encounters with Gush Emunim members.

Later the defense minister met with the settlement members themselves, informing them he had reached a conclusion with the Peace Now demonstrators whereby the latter will evacuate the site at 1700 in the afternoon and will make it possible to transfer heavy equipment to the settlement site and to begin land work. The settlers told our correspondent they fear that if delays continue, the landowners will have sufficient time to appeal to the High Court of Justice. If these receive a preventive order this may delay the establishment of the settlement for months.

Our correspondent reports that the Elon More settlers removed the piles of stones placed on the path to the settlement by the Peace Now demonstrators.

Many supporters of the Peace Now movement are reaching the place now to prepare for a large protest rally to be held in the afternoon

MK PERES CRITICIZES ESTABLISHMENT OF ELON MORE

TA082136 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1820 GMT 8 Jun 79 TA

[From the Weekly Newsreel]

[Text] Our correspondent Elimelekh Ram heard Mr Peres's reaction today to the Elon More issue: [Begin videotape]

[Peres] In my view, the place is wrong, the planning is wrong and the time is wrong. The place, because it is in the midst of a densely populated Arab area. The planning, because it is leading us, in my view, to the de facto establishment of a binational state. We are short of Jews in the Galilee, in the Negev: To take Jews from the Galilee to Judaea and Samaria, in that place today does not seem fitting to me. It it were possible to take Jews from Tel Aviv, I would send them to the Galilee. As for the timing, it is wrong because intensive negotiations with Egypt are being conducted now.

[Question] You are maintaining that this is actually a surrender to Gush Emunim, to a dictate of Gush Emunim. Didn't you at the time actually surrender with that same nucleus, the Qaddum nucleus--to pressure by Gush Emunim?

[Answer] No. We reached an agreement with the people who had rallied at Sabastiyah, that they would transfer to a military camp and their fate would be decided within 3 months. On no account did we commit ourselves to their remaining the same site.

[Question] Mr Peres, would you subscribe to the Egyptian request to freeze the establishment of settlements for the duration of the negotiations?

[Answer] I don't think that the freeze on establishing settlements should come as a result of an Egyptian request or in consequence of Egyptian pressure. It should be an Israeli interest and an Israeli consideration. We must decide on the tactics of the negotiations; we must decide what character the State of Israel will have in the future--whether this will be a state of 2 million Arabs and 3 million Jews without a border in between.

All of them will be called Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el. The inhabitants of Judaea and Samaria will be offered--as Mr Begin proposed--Israeli citizenship. What kind of a state will that be? My consideration is an Israeli one. As Israelis we are allowed to establish settlements. As Israelis we are entitled to settle. As Israelis we may sometimes say no to Egypt and no to the United States. The question with which one has to begin is what is good for Israel.

[Question] And what is good for Israel today, in the field of settlements?

[Answer] It is good for Israel to establish settlements in places necessitated by security, such as in the Jordan Valley, Gush 'Eziyyon, Jerusalem; not establish settlements in the heart of Arab areas, so as to create de facto a binational state in the State of Israel.

GENERAL STRIKE STAGED IN NABULUS PROTESTING ELON MORE

TA100842 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Text] A general strike was called in Nabulus in commerce, schools, the municipality and in the services. Yesterday the Nabulus public leaders called for a strike to protest the settlement of Elon More. Our correspondent reports that leaflets were also circulated calling on the town residents to go on strike.

HERUT MOVEMENT ELECTS DRUZE TO SUPREME COURT

TA081015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Nazm Ibrahim, from the Druze village of Sajur in the Galilee, was elected to the Herut Movement Supreme Court yesterday. He was recommended by the chairman of the executive.

Our correspondent remarks that this is the first time that a member of the minorities has ever been elected to the court.

EXPLOSION IN GAZA KILLS THREE CHILDREN, INJURES ONE

TA080848 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 8 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Three children, aged 6 to 12, were killed this morning in the Gaza district of Zaytjn when a grenade exploded. A 6-year old girl was seriously wounded. The explosion occurred in the orchard belonging to Hajj 'Alami. The children found the grenade, played with it and it blew up. Investigation is currently underway to find the source of the grenade.

BRIEFS

DEMOGRAPHIC STATISTICS--A decline has been marked in the last 3 years in the number of Jewish babies. Statistics show that a little more than two babies are born per 1,000 Jewish citizens. In the Arab population, four babies are born per 1,000 people. This was reported to the Knesset Finance Committee by the director of the Central Bureau of Statistics during a meeting at the prime minister's office. The Israeli population is nearing the 4 million mark. To be more exact, 3,785,000 residents were registered. Statistics point to a decline in the number of marriages and an increase in the number of divorces. [Text] [Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 8 Jun 79 TA]

TURKISH FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES FOR TALKS IN TEHRAN

LD091805 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] The Turkish foreign minister has said that cooperation between Iran and Turkey ought not to be confined to the exchange of goods and trade relations. He acknowledged a wider scope and outlook for the two countries' economic and technical cooperation. The minister, who arrived in Tehran this afternoon at the invitation of his Iranian opposite number, Dr Ebrahim Yazdi, told the PANA correspondent at Mehrabad Airport:

Iran and Turkey are two neighbors with common borders dating back 500 years, and their relations have consistently been good. He referred to the aim of his visit and said: We have come full of enthusiasm and hope to your country and convey the best and friendly wishes of the Turkish nation for the fraternal Iranian nation.

Regarding the reasons for his talks with the Iranian officials, the Turkish minister said: Middle Eastern, regional and international issues will be discussed at the Tehran talks, and Mr Ecevit, the Turkish prime minister, has on several occasions emphasized this stressing that no foreign country ought to interfere in the domestic affairs of another, and that the territorial integrity and monolithic unity of each country ought to be respected. Every nation is entitled to determine its own regime. He said these are the principles that are based on the concepts of the equality and independence of each country, and it will be on this basis that we will discuss the region's difficulties in Tehran.

The Turkish minister emphasized: If we embark on a close regional cooperation, especially between Iran and Turkey, undoubtedly the rate of foreign intervention in the region will be reduced. Regarding regional cooperation, the minister referred to the two countries' relations within the framework of the Regional Cooperation for Development [RCD], and said: We shall also have talks on this with our Iranian counterpart. He stressed his desire that fresh blood might flow in the veins of the RCD, and he regarded the work done so far as trivial.

The Turkish minister added: We have welcomed the revolution of the Iranian people, and have many times emphasized to the superpowers and others that they should avoid interfering in Iranian domestic affairs. Conveying a message from the Turkish people to the people and Government of Iran, the minister said: The Iranian nation has centuries of experience, and historians will name this revolution as the biggest revolution of the century.

Okcun Statement on Arrival

TA101532 Ankara ANATOLIA in English 1445 GMT 10 Jun 79 TA

[Text] Tehran, 10 June (AA)--(From AA special correspondent)--Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun was met by his Iranian counterpart Dr. Ebrahim Yazdi at Tehran's Mehrabad Airport Saturday afternoon. Those present at the airport included ambassadors in Tehran of Pakistan, Syria, Somalia, Algeria, Tunisia, Kuwait and Iraq along with the Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD) secretary general.

Dr. Yazdi stressed his pleasure to welcome the distinguished foreign minister of friendly Turkey. Okcun is the first Turkish Cabinet member to visit Iran since the Islamic revolution.

In an arrival statement, Mr Okcun said there were no political problems between Iran and Turkey and that Turkey wanted to develop her relations with Iran especially in the economic and commercial field.

Mr. Okcun, on an official visit to Tehran at the invitation of his Iranian counterpart, is expected to dwell on matters involving Turkish oil purchases from Iran during official talks which began Sunday.

He is also expected to seek further bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field. Since the new Iranian regime headed by Prime Minister Mehdi Bazargan does not consider itself bound by agreements signed under the reign of the now-toppled shah, the 150 million dollar oil credit Turkey was accorded six months ago is no longer valid. Yet, most of the credit was already made use of, according to official circles.

Mr. Okcun is expected to ask Dr. Yazdi to supply Turkey with a further 500,000 tons of Iranian crude oil possibly on soft terms of repayment.

Iranian officials, in turn, are reported to be eager to buy from Turkey live animals and fresh fruits and vegetables as well as many other export goods.

Political Issues

Stressing that no political dispute existed between Turkey and Iran, Turkish Foreign Ministry sources said the two countries have adopted non-intervention in each others' domestic affairs as a primary principle in their relations. Turkey does not welcome any foreign interference in Iranian affairs, they added. Turkey's being a NATO member and the strengthening of her relations with the West as well as her relations with the U.S. would not be referred to during the official talks and would not create any problems, it was reported.

Monday, Mr. Okcun will fly to Qom in order to meet religious leader Ayatollah Khomeyni. He will be the first Western foreign minister to be received by the leader of the Islamic revolution. According to political sources, among other persons Ayatollah Khomeyni did receive since the revolution were 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, general secretary of the General Peoples Congress of the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Agha Shahi, Pakistani secretary of state in charge of foreign affairs.

In Qom, Mr. Okcun will also pay a visit to Ayatollah Shari'at-Madari, one of the religious leaders of the country. Monday evening, Mr. Okcun will return to Tehran to give a dinner in Prime Minister Bazargan's honor. The Turkish delegation is scheduled to leave Tehran Tuesday at 10.30 a.m.

Saturday, Mr. Okcun began his contacts in Tehran by receiving RCD secretary general at the Turkish ambassador to Iran's residence. They discussed the prospects for gaining RCD further liveliness in the wake of the dissolution of CENTO.

Okcun, Yazdi Speak

LD102104 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] At a reception given in honor of the Turkish foreign minister, Mr Ebrhaim Yazdi, our country's foreign minister, commented on the long-standing and friendly relations between the two nations and pointed out that there are firm ties and many reasons for close cooperation between them. Such cooperation should be further developed on the strength of the historical record and present exigencies.

The Turkish foreign minister, in reply, also referred to the cultural ties between Iran and Turkey and pointed out: In view of the social and economic problems and difficulties, we should devote great attention to our internal security. He added: Iran and Turkey can have extremely close cooperation with one another in various fields and thus further strengthen their ties and relations.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR TO USSR DESCRIBES RELATIONS

LD090936 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0230 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Dr Mokri, the ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran in the Soviet Union, in an interview with PARS, has described the relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Soviet Union as being very good. He said that, following the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran, everything having to do with relations between Iran and the Soviet Union have proceeded very well.

Dr Mokri, who is in Tehran to present a report and also to have discussions with His Great Eminence Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic revolution of Iran, and other national personalities, spoke about the future of the relations between Iran and the Soviet Union. He said: We shall have no difficulty with our northern neighbor and relations between Iran and the Soviet Union will become more constructive and more fruitful day by day.

Dr Mokri, who has had numerous meetings and discussions with highly placed political, cultural and economic personalities of the Soviet Union, said: In my hourlong meeting with Andrey Gromyko, Soviet minister of foreign affairs, I discovered that the government and the people of the Soviet Union are very pleased with the success of the Iranian revolution and regard it as a universal epic. Dr Mokri said: The Soviet foreign minister, in this hourlong meeting, said that the Iranian revolution has amazed the world.

The Iranian ambassador to the Soviet Union said: In Iran, some leftists, who are inspired by some Zionist and imperialist quarters, attach themselves to the Soviet Union in their quest for autonomy. In this interview he emphazied that Soviet officials have promised they will never interfere in the internal affairs of Iran and have emphasized that they have no connection with the secessionist groups that attach themselves to the left or pretend to be leftist, and who are probably the agents of the SAVAK or Israel.

Continuing his speech, Dr Mokri said: The Soviet Government respects our territorial integrity, national sovereignty and complete independence and wishes success for the Islamic Republic of Iran. He added: The U.S. imperialists, and especially Israel, have suffered more than anybody else from our Islamic revolution, and if the U.S. Senate had not condemned the verdicts of our Islamic revolutionary courts, our reaction to those countries would have been different.

Concerning the bilateral agreements between Iran and the Soviet Union, he said: According to Soviet officials, in the formulation of these contracts the profit motive alone will not be taken into consideration. Dr Mokri, referring to the contracts between Iran and the Soviet Union, said: All these contracts are being studied and the Iranian interests should receive greater attention.

Concerning the return of Iranians residing in the Soviet Union, he said: At the moment, 1,000 of them have requested to return to their own country and the Iranian Government also agrees that they should return.

Mokri Meets With Khomeyni

LD101718 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mr Mokri, Iranian Islamic Republic ambassador to the Soviet Union, today was received by the imam and held talks with him. In the course of the meeting, discussions were held concerning Iranian-Soviet relations, trade agreements and cultural exchanges between the two countries, as well as matters relating to shipping in the Caspian Sea and the gradual replacement of Soviet experts by Iranian specialists. In conclusion, his appointment as ambassador, which had been made prior to this government, received the imam's assent.

BAZARGAN: BANKS NATIONALIZED EFFECTIVE 8 JUNE

LD081111 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Mehdi Bazargan announced today that all the banks in the country have been nationalized. Follows the message from Bazargan to the entire Iranian nation:

[Bazargan--begin recording] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Dear compatriots, as the private banks had assumed a harmful and unsatisfactory position, the government has found it necessary that, in order to safeguard the national rights and resources and to guarantee the people's deposits and to prevent the wastage of capital, to assume the directorship of all the private banks. Therefore, we bring to the public's notice that with the approval of the Islamic Revolutionary Council, all the banks in the country have been declared nationalized effective today.

In this way, all the banks will come under the control of the government and will be at the disposal of the nation and all the deposits and money entrusted to these banks will be guaranteed. The provisional government of the Islamic Republic expects the people who owe money to these banks to (?speed up) their payments, and expects the employees of these banks to cooperate adequately in obedience with the provisions of the law. As according to Article No 3 [as received] of the Law on the Nationalization of Banks, only the signatures of the directors appointed by the government are legally valid. Therefore, on 9 and 10 June all banks will be closed, and from Monday 11 June they will, God willing and with the help of the members of (?the nation), resume normal working. I hope this action of the provisional government, coinciding with the felicitous birthday of the symbol of justice and benevolence, Wali--may God's peace be upon him--will lead to the strengthening of justice and prosperity.

For your further information, I shall read the text of the Law on the Nationalization of the Banks which was approved yesterday:

In His Exalted name. Dated 7 June 1979, the Law on the Nationalization of Banks:

Article 1: In order to safeguard national rights and resources and the activation of the productive projects in the country and the guaranteeing of people's deposits and capital entrusted to the banks, while accepting the principle of legal and limited ownership, and bearing in mind: 1) The method of the acquisition of the income of the banks and the illegal transfer of the wealth to foreign countries; 2) The essential role of the banks in the national economy and the natural relationship of the national economy to the banking establishments; 3) The debts of the banks to the government and their need for the supervision of the government; 4) The need to coordinate the activities of the banks with other national organizations; 5) The need to direct the activities of the banks toward Islamic methods of organization and profit taking; from the date of the approval of this law all the banks are declared nationalized and the government is (?dutybound) to appoint the directors of the banks during the 2 days when the banks are closed;

Article 2: From this day only the signatures of the directors who are appointed by the government for the banks are legally valid.

May God's peace and blessing be upon you. [end recording]

Planning Official Explains

LD081345 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Interview granted by 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, minister of state for planning and budget, to reporter Mohsen Montazeri--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Could you please explain what has been the aim of the nationalizing of the banks?

[Answer] As you know, the banks are organizations which are extremely important to the national economy. After the revolution, these banks were faced with some difficulties. For instance, there were bills of indictment against some of the shareholders, some of the shareholders had left the country, and unfortunately a great deal of wealth had left the country. The banks were not performing their essential role.

The banks were institutions who during the satanic regime had attracted vast sums in deposits from the deprived people of the country. Of course, there were some benefits, such as the turning of the economic wheels of the country. But these were the institutions which more than any others saw their interest in some other establishments. [sentence as heard]

Unfortunately, however, during the time that the country needed them most, and when it was necessary for them to use their deposits and resources in the reactivating the economic projects of the country, they practically did nothing. [passage indistinct]

The banks were waiting to see what their fate was going to be, what the government and the revolution would do about them. A feeling of uncertainty ruled in the banks. The government of the Islamic revolution, while accepting the principles of legal and limited ownership--of course Islam has accepted private ownership provided that it is legal and provided that it follows all the necessary conditions--is inclined towards the private sector. But, the private sector can be free and indulge in activities so long as it is not harmful to the society. [passage indistinct]

The fact that a large number of the owners of these banks do not have a good reputation in our society has caused some difficulties for this type of banking system. When we try to reactivate the economic wheels of the country, in which ever direction we turn, wherever we start, we find out that the thread leads to the banks. So far as the banks are not put in order, we will not be able to reactivate our other economic activities. The government could do only two things in this respect. Either it could strengthen these banks--in fact pay their debts, solve their problems and put the necessary facilities at their disposal so that they could restart their normal activities--or else, it could accept the direct administration of them. It was seen that the first option did not work well. There was not sufficient trust and confidence in the banking establishment, and again the wealth was turned to the cash deposits of the banks without its going through the economic circuit of the country.

On the other hand, when these banks owe the government, a lot of money, they owe a great deal both inside and outside the country; they have vast deposits which are being endangered and it is necessary that these deposits be guaranteed by the government. There was no choice left to the government but to accept the second option.

If we have to guarantee the deposits of the banks, if we have to provide facilities for them, this should be done in the form of a government institution so that the capital might again return to the people themselves and that the old pattern not be repeated. For this reason, it was suggested that the administration of the banks should come under government control, so that the government funs the banks and if assistance is given from public funds--from the general budget of the government, in order to resume the activities of the banks--the government will also be responsible for all the consequences and the capital should return to the government, which means to the nation. In other words, the banks should be nationalized.

Therefore, the Islamic Revolutionary Council agreed that the banks should be transformed into institutions which are at the disposal of the people, belong to the people, whose directors are appointed by the government. They are government institutions and from now on they will be run by the government. From now on, the private sector will not be given permission to establish private banks.

[Question] The most important matter which has to be considered in relation to the nationalization of the banks is the state of the deposits of the people and also the condition of the employees of these banks. Also, will the variety of banking be abolished and will all of them come under the same cover?

[Answer] In fact, the most important matter is the state of the deposits of the people and the money they have entrusted to the private banks. It is essential that these deposits be guaranteed, meaning that the government should guarantee these sums. If, God forbid, it happened that these banks went bankrupt one after the other, a large part of people's money and their deposits in these banks would have been endangered. It is true that the government was not obliged to guarantee and repay these deposits, but as the government is a defender of the interests of all the Iranian people it was forced to feel responsible for them.

Therefore, the nationalization of the banks is, in fact, a guarantee made by the government for these deposits, as if these deposits were made to a government bank, to the Bank Melli of Iran or other government banks, and the government makes itself responsible for the deposits which people have made to the private banks. So, not only will there not be any problem concerning the deposits, on the contrary they will have a firmer guarantee than before. Those who have deposits in the private banks or have accounts with them should in no way feel worried about the trust and the confidence for their money in the private banks. As I said before, the government feels itself responsible for safeguarding these national deposits and resources, and people's wealth is carefully guarded.

But, concerning the employees of the banks, from today when these banks were nationalized, they will be government employees. The government expects that in the same way that every government employee regards himself responsible for safeguarding the interests of the government, the employees of the private banks, too, should feel responsible for safeguarding this wealth. Each one of them is a soldier of our revolution and should try hard to safeguard these sums so that, God forbid, no misconduct is carried out. In fact, any interference in the wealth and the deposits which now exist in the private banks by the former directors is like interference in the government wealth and the usurpation of the resouces of the government. From today, when the law was approved, and approved by the Islamic Revolutionary Council, only the directors who have been appointed by the government have the right to sign. Therefore, any interference in the deposits or the wealth of the bank or their books, is only within the jurisdiction of those who are appointed by the government.

Central Bank Governor Speaks

LD091855 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] With the amalgamation of the commercial banks, activity by other banks that render similar services will be brought to an end. Mr Molavi, the governor of the Central Bank, interviewed about the amalgamation of the commercial banks following the nationalization, said:

With the amalgamation of these banks, we shall cut down on their general expenditure and raise their efficiency. The governor, speaking about the banks' interest after their nationalization, said: We are considering various categories from the point of view of bailment of capital and lease [Islamic legal terms used to replace and offer alternatives to the concept of bank interest]. But at present, as long as the existing laws and regulations are in force, we cannot suddenly eliminate bank interest or administrative charges, or reduce them. Of course, as you know, the Central Bank reduced its interest on agricultural credits to 4.5 percent, and the interest on credits it extended to industrialists was reduced from 10 and 12 percent to 6 percent.

The governor, speaking about the country's economic situation said: The important issue at the moment is to restore the country's economic development, and this will be done notwithstanding the difficulties in our way. He added: We have recently prepared an interesting program for the country's economic expansion which we shall soon put at the disposal of the press and mass media, and we will act upon it. This is a very simple and easy program; it relates to the extension of minor roads, work on the semicompleted government and private sector buildings, as well as promoting production in factories and agricultural produce. With the implementation of the program, we shall tackle the unemployment in the country and by increasing productivity we shall be able to harness inflation and price rises in the country.

Representatives Selected for Bank Meeting

LD091832 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1735 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A meeting was held in the presence of Mr Mehdi Bazargan at the Prime Ministry today at which government representatives to a general conference of shareholders of nationalized banks were appointed. These representatives will constitute the general conference of banks, and will take necessary measures according to the provisions of the commerce law. Government representatives to this conference are: the prime minister; the minister of finance and economic affairs; the minister of state and director of the Planning and Budget Organization; and the minister of commerce, industries and mines, housing and urban development and agriculture.

Today's meeting, which continued in the afternoon, was attended by the minister of state and director of the Planning and Budget Organization; the minister of finance and economic affairs; minister of housing and urban development; minister of commerce; the deputy prime minister for transition affairs; governor of the Central Bank; and director general of the Bank Melli of Iran.

Bazargan Interviewed on Nationalization

LD101911 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Jun 79 LD

[Text] A correspondent of the bureau for international news exchange [as heard] has interviewed Engineer Medhi Bazargan, the Iranian prime minister, regarding the nationalization of banks. It ought to be noted that the interview was conducted in French for televising abroad and that here we are broadcasting a translation of it.

In the course of the interview, the correspondent first said: Mr Prime Minister, now that you have announced the nationalization of banks could you explain the reasons for the move and what this nationalization will entail?

Engineer Bazargan said: As you know, the law on the nationalization of Iranian private banks was approved by the Revolutionary Council on 7 June 1979 and was made public on 10 June. The main motives for the move were to safeguard and protect the nation's interests, to activate the country's economy and to guarantee the existing deposits and savings in the banks in conformity with the Islamic principles governing respect for legitimate and legal ownership.

The prime minister added: Following 3 months of strikes and the fall of the previous regime, the position of the banks deteriorated. So we resorted to this measure in order to safeguard the nation's interests. As for the question of what the nationalization measure will include, I should say that this is one of the simplest and most logical of laws and it can fit into the framework of all the laws ratified or current in this regard.

The prime minister was asked about the position of the private banks, shareholders and what criteria would be used to purchase their shares.

Mr Bazargan said: The rights of shareholders, whether foreigners or Iranians, will be protected under the law. The government will only need a reasonable period of time, which will not be all that long, to enable it to consider reasonable and fair compensation from the legal and financial standpoints.

Regarding the position of the banks' commitments and debts to third parties, the prime minister said: as is noted in the text of the law, the government will be responsible for providing compensations for losses incurred and it will be its responsibility to pay the debts and honor the commitments which have been registered in accordance with regulations, in the same way that the people's savings have been guaranteed.

The correspondent of the bureau for international news exchange, in the light of the failure of Pakistan's nationalization of banks' plan, asked: What do you think of Iran's success in this regard?

The prime minister said: Unfortunately, I do not have much information about the nationalization of banks in Pakistan. In view of the almost universal support of the Iranian people for this move, however, I allow myself, in connection with the nationalization of our own banks, to expect a sufficiently brilliant success. I believe the measure will be met with full success.

In conclusion, the prime minister added: You are aware that our country has more experience in the field of nationalization, a greater, a more sensitive and more important nationalization than this, namely the nationalization of the oil industry.

TEHRAN REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS IN FRONT OF IRAQI EMBASSY

JN081945 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The Islamic Revolution Front, which comprises seven Islamic fedayeen organizations, this afternoon led demonstrations in Tehran streets and in front of the Iraqi Embassy. The demonstration included scores of thousands of men and women.

The demonstrators carried placards with the slogans "The Uprisings in An-Najaf, Al-Kufah, and Al-Kazimiyah [Iraqi cities] Have Dealt a Heavy Blow to the Juggler Ba'th Party"; "The Loud Demonstrations in An-Najaf, Al-Kufah and Al-Kazimiyah Are an Effective Beginning for an Islamic Revolution in Iraq."

The demonstrators also shouted: "Iraqi brothers, Al-Bakr and Saddam are your enemies and Ayatollah Khomeyni is your leader. Khuzestan is a part of our body. Leader Khomeyni is the basis of our unity."

The demonstrators hung Ayatollah Khomeyni's picture on the Iraqi Embassy. The Islamic (?Nation) Organization and the Islam Dawn Organization distributed pamphlets in Tehran calling for staging demonstrations on Monday.

Demonstrations in Ahvaz

LD091946 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1900 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpt] The Islamic fedayeen of Ahvaz have also announced their readiness to sacrifice themselves for the progress of the Islamic Republic led by Imam Khomeyni. [Words indistinct] news, a group of Arab-speaking youth marched in Khuzestan to protest the conspiracies by agents of the Iraqi Ba'th Party in that province.

KHOMEYNI DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH ISLAMIC STATES

JN091817 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Text] The leader of the Iranian Islamic revolution, Ayatollah Khomeyni, received Dr 'Ali (Shams Ardakani), the first ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Kuwait, in Qom this morning.

During the meeting Ayatollah Khomeyni commented on brotherhood and unity among Islamic states. His eminence said: God willing, the neighboring Islamic states have not and will not render assistance to the enemies of Islam. This is because no one will believe that the Islamic states have any interest in or stand to gain from weakening the Iranian Islamic revolution.

In conclusion, the leader of the Islamic revolution expressed his wishes for victory for the entire Islamic revolution.

TEHRAN COMMENTARY SCORES U.S. LEGACY, INTENTIONS

LD082131 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to a commentary concerning the Iranian Government's refusal to accept the new U.S. ambassador.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The refusal of the provisional Islamic Republic of Iran to accept Walter Cutler as the new U.S. ambassador to Iran is one of the most important political and social developments in our country in recent days. Following World War II, with Europe having lost its preeminate power after two world wars, the United States entered the world colonial and imperialist arena as a fresh and powerful country. Gigantic U.S. capitalism, having gained increased strength during two wars, made its presence felt in the world arena as a fresh imperialist and was very soon transformed into the center of world capitalism.

The expanding nature of capitalism and the need for more markets and more and chesper raw materials very soon turned the United States into one of the biggest aggressive powers in the world. Consequently, the globe from East to West became an arena for unbridled activities by the Americans, who under the slogan of fighting communism first presented themselves as symbols and representatives of the free world and, secondly, during the cold war period, after World War II and until the 1960's, rapidly polarized the world. On the one hand, there was the capitalist world and, on the other, the communist world. There was no third alternative. The arena for conflict, outside all the polemics, concerned the poor nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In this shift, the United States rapidly replaced, wherever it could, British colonialism as well as that of other European countries. There were times when the United States was in such a hurry that things become ludicrous. Concerning our own country, effective U.S. presence occurred after the treacherous 28th Mordad of 1332 [when Mossadeq was overthrown in 1953]. This scandal, as admitted by its planners, was the first successful experiment by the CIA. This was when Iran's national government was seriously involved fighting the British empire and resisting interference by and the obstructionist attitude of the USSR and their agents in Iran; when every day the activities of one of them was being curtailed.

In these circumstances, in collaboration with the dirty Pahlavi court, as its internal concoctor of plots, the United States entered the arena and by staging a treacherous coup d'etat, toppled the national government and subsequently became the unchallenged power in Iran's political arena. As for the shah, he was turned into a puppet, responsible for the implementation of inhuman U.S. policies in Iran.

Basically, one of the characteristics of U.S. colonialism is its flagrant approach in altering other countries' cultures; in this connection they appear to operate like Texas cowboys. Such an approach usually results in deep influence on the cultures and relations of such oppressed societies, resulting in chaotic trends and amazing upheaval, as we witnessed in Iran.

After the coup d'etat, the so-called U.S. multinational corporations penetrated all aspects of our country. Here in the complex of agriculture, another time through oil agreements and again in the form of subsidiary industries. As for the army and SAVAK, they were the strong arms of this global satan. Concerning cultural colonialism, once the flood of U.S. absurdities like films, books, magazines and open interferences began, it continued to grow. This tragedy was completed after the 15th Khordad 1342 [1963] when the so-called shah-U.S. revolution was launched, completely transforming our economy into a single-product economy, namely, extracting crude oil, exporting it and importing manufactured goods. Undoubtedly, most of us are quite familiar with this economic system and that it is one of the old games played by colonialism.

With the election of Nixon and his doctrine, which according to their own interpretation, the dog should be trained locally and unleashed on the natives, and moreover considering the scandalous U.S. conduct in Vietnam, it was decided that the shah should be appointed the region's policeman as well. Subsequently, they decided to arm the shah to the teeth, establish numerous bases here from the same oil money and attack the deprived peoples of the region, as we witnessed in Dhofar, where they involved us in a war against our deprived brothers in Dhofar--these were the people who rose against the British and U.S. aggressors in order to obtain their rights. In any case, things reached such a point that Mr Brzezinski, at the height of the autumn Iranian Islamic revolution, stated in an interview: All U.S. economic and political interests throughout the world intersect in Iran. He was quite right; to him Iran is a bridge where all oppressive U.S. interests must cross.

In short, our relations with the United States assumed the form of a U.S. colonial presence following the open crime against our people through the 28th Mordad coup d'etat. These relations have existed up to today as relations between the oppressed and the oppressor. During this period, this colonial relationship has been intertwined in our economy, politics and culture in extensive and divergent forms. Freeing ourselves from this has become an extremely important and sensitive step. It would be no exaggeration to say that this is our real battlefield; a battle full of ups and downs. If we are victorious, we will succeed; otherwise, the result will be the same captivity, the same helplessness. This is not a war that can be won overnight. This is a war fought against all international and giant companies; a war against the oil monopolies; a war against international Zionism with its extensive propaganda network, a network which with no exaggeration controls most radio, television and publications in the world; this is a war against the arms manufacturers and thousands of other empires, all of which adhere to a single logic, a single god, a single deity--money and power.

These are the people who brought about the 20th century tragedy; these are the people who move forward and take action to negate any idea or responsibility.

We have seen how well these people formed a natural alliance during recent years with the powers in this part of the world, namely, the communists. With China, officially they pursue one particular diplomacy; as for the USSR, even if there is any competition, it has nothing to do with values, but rather concerns sharing the spoils. For declining Western capitalism as well as its state-owned and eastern variant are children of the same mother; they have been nurtured in the same society--that is, a period of antireligiousness, antihumanism and the blind materialism of 18th and 19th century Europe. They find authenticity in increased production and, naturally, more power and strength. What they are actually fighting about is that which side should seize more.

At any rate, our Islamic revolution emerged with a pure idea and new path, inspired by the holy Koran--the only book which, despite the monopoly of ideas they are trying to create at the world level, will always remain immune from encroachment, God willing, and which will always, like a pumping heart, provide fresh blood and ideas to humanity. In this great war, our nation victoriously took its first step. Our nation ousted the shah, the servant of these capitalists and deficient people, who was acting as their political power in Iran. Now we are standing up to the economic and cultural monopolies, the new political pontifications and a great many other problems.

It appears that our revolutionary government has started this battle in a very good and subtle way. For instance, anyone familiar with the U.S. political scene knows that there are numerous groupings and power bases operating in it. On the one hand, there are the Zionists and Jewish capitalists and, on the other, oil companies as well as arms merchants and arms manufacturers. Each of these groups sides with either of the two parties, democratic or republican; they intervene through their influential lobbies in both Congress and the Senate. Since each group is only concerned with its own interests, therefore its views in domestic and especially in foreign policy differ from others. We saw for ourself these divergent views in the lack of coordination between the U.S. Defense Department, the State Department and the U.S. Senate in connection with Arab-Israeli peace issues and events in Iran. Thus, the saying of the holy Koran: Those who uttered blasphemy, though appearing to enjoy power and prosperity, live in discord and dispute.

When the U.S. Senate with the participation of 75 percent of the senators, representing the Zionists, resorted to approving that scandalous resolution on our Islamic revolutionary courts, emanating from Iran's move in the region against Zionism and endangering all Israeli interests, and tried, in line with the Zionist media, to smear our revolution, our foreign minister, Dr Yazdi subtly pointed out that in this case, this was not U.S. policy, that it differs from that of the U.S. Senate.

Lo and behold, it proved to be a correct assessment; for we notice the U.S. State Department, through its embassy in Tehran, in a lengthy statement stresses this point and in diplomatic language virtually apologizes to Iran.

As for the U.S. capitalists who are looking for a foothold in Iran at present and who do not consider such confrontations in their own interests, when they recommended Cutler as ambassador to Iran, a recommendation which was even approved by the former foreign minister, our Foreign Ministry rejected it. This is something unprecedented in Iranian-U.S. relations.

American ambassadors in Iran have always held a sensitive position, especially after the Mordad of 1332 [July-August 1953]. They have in fact been the real rulers of the country. They were always selected with the utmost care and study, and in connection with special missions, by the U.S. foreign policy formulators. For example, in recent years, Richard Helms, the CIA director who served all his career in this intelligence organization and in fact is considered a first-class expert in spying and conspiracy, was sent to Iran. His mission was to oppose revolutionary growth in Iran and suppress it. After Helms, William Sullivan, the U.S. ambassador to the Philippines who led the antihumanitarian regime in the Philippines in suppressing and slaughtering the Muslim revolutionaries there, was sent to Iran. Sullivan, who is famous for his severity of action and skill in planning aggressive conspiracies, should be considered the brains and creator of the savage slaughter of thousands of our compatriots. As is well known, the conspiracy to set Tehran on fire on 4 November 1978 was planned by him.

And now they want to send this Cutler to Iran, posing as ambassador but probably for special missions. This Mr Cutler played a major role in the conspiracies in Zaire and the conflict in Shaba Province, while U.S. ambassador to Zaire. The revolutionary Government of Iran is right in arguing that Cutler is no different from Sullivan. Therefore, with decisive and admirable action it has refused to accept the new U.S. ambassador to Iran, thus proving to the U.S. ruling circles that the lifespan of these relations has expired and that the issue of the oppressed and oppressing nations is no longer valid.

Of course, the United States has refused to exchange ambassadors in retaliation. But it does not seem likely that the United States will, as the press puts it, resort to diplomatic inactivity at this special moment and so easily. The United States should, as a role, give in to the pressure exerted on them by the Foreign Ministry of Iran and appoint another ambassador. But it is certain that even if they do acquiesce, we will immediately witness pressure from other directions. Just as when Mr (?Les Estel), the Republican representative in the U.S. House, talks about Iran cheating in the oil problem, it is only another set of fangs bared at us, or when U.S. officials say that oil supply conditions are very complex and that it would be very difficult for a major oil supplier like Iran to lose a major purchaser like the United States, they are really talking about oil sanctions and rights which belong to 10 or 12 oil companies controlling all activities concerning oil all over the world from when it is in the oil wells to the time it fills your tank as gasoline. And there is no getting rid of them--they are really telling the truth. They are counting on a single-product system running Iran's economy, but they are obviously ignorant of the belief of our nation. They are not familiar with this saying from Koran which says: And the unbelievers plotted and planned, but the best of planners is God.

With their dominance over the world markets they can approach from another angle for the time being, or they can use the influence of agricultural companies, and the worldwide wheat problem and many other channels.

In fact and to summarize everything, we are dealing with a seven-headed or--to put it more accurately--seventy-headed dragon and we have only severed one of two of its heads. We are still trying to destroy it completely. Concerning this problem, we emphasized in the talk we had on the day of anti-American demonstrations that the secret to our eventual victory lies in relying on the same power which helped us in taking our first steps in our revolution. We should only rely on God and seek help from our heroic nation's power, which is in God's hands, and counter all these attempts at domineering and excessive demands. We should never forget: God's hand is within a group, and God's hand is above all other hands.

INA REPORTS DEMONSTRATIONS IN KHORRAMSHAHR

JN081837 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1758 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Tehran, 8 June--Loud demonstrations renewed in the city of Khorramshahr.this afternoon. The demonstrators marched in the streets shouting "Death to Vice Admiral Madani" and "Immortality to the Arab Martyrs Who Fell in Defense of the Legitimate Demands of the Area's Population."

The demonstrators reasserted their insistence on the implementation of their legitimate demands and on quickly trying the criminals who opened fire on the Arab citizens during the recent events. No reports are available on whether there were clashes during the demonstrations.

SANANDAJ CONFERENCE TO DRAFT KORDESTAN AUTONOMY

LD091742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1530 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] According to a PARS report, a conference attended by various groups of local people and religious and political figures and theoreticians of Kordestan is to be held tomorrow in Sanandaj to formulate a draft for Kordestan autonomy within the framework of the Iranian Islamic Republic.

BAGHDAD REPORTS STRIKE OF ABADAN OIL REFINERY WORKERS

JN091239 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Abadan--Some 900 temporary workers in the Abadan oil refinery went on strike today, demanding that they be confirmed in theirjobs with the national Iranian oil company. The representatives of the workers said that the strike was called following the dismissal of a large number of temporary workers, causing a rise in unemployment.

BUSHEHR GOVERNOR SAYS GENERAL DISARMAMENT NOT YET ADVISABLE

LD081540 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] The governor general of Bushehr yesterday afternoon visited Bandar-E Delam, 200 km northwest of Bushehr. In a meeting with local people he expressed his support for the Revolutionary Guards and praised their role in establishing the Islamic movement. [passage omitted]

He also emphatically supported the Revolutionary Guards and committees and said that in order to support and safeguard the gains of the revolution, general disarmament is not at the moment advisable in Bushehr Province.

However, he emphasized that this matter should not enable antirevolutionary and opportunist individuals to violate the life, property and honor of the people or the Islamic revolution.

He added that in the early days of the constitutional movement, if people like Sattar Khan and other revolutionary forces were not disarmed, the dictator Reza Khan would not have found the opportunity for the coup d'etat and a whole nation would not have been exploited and oppressed by him and his son.

NVOI 'REGRETS MACHINATIONS' BY IRAQ, OTHER NATIONS

TA072143 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 7 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "The People Will Defend the National Revolution and the Territorial Integrity of Their Homeland"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: While negotiations between Vice Admiral Madani, Khuzestan's governor general, and Ayatollah Khaqani continue in Khorranshahr for settling the distressing (?events) and their consequences in this region, (?national) forces of our homeland are focusing on the stability of life on our country's border with Iraq.

According to a statement by the government of the provisional Islamic Republic, and remarks by the governor general of Western Azarbaijan and other observers, a few days ago several Iraqi planes violated our border and the surrounding areas. These planes, and also several Iraqi military helicopters, bombed a number of villages in this area and killed and wounded scores of people, which resulted in heavy loss of life and property. The provisional Islamic government officially protested to the Iraqi Government by (?delivering) a note. Up to now the Iraqi Government has not given a convincing explanation of the violation of our homeland's airspace by its fighter planes. However, regardless of this explanation, the deed itself, namely the armed aggression on the border and frontiers of a country, whether on the ground, in the air or at sea, is not justified at all.

The thing which increases the concern of our homeland's and the region's public is the similarity in timing that these border violations have with a series of events in Khuzestan Province. Here also, if we use Vice Admiral Madani's remarks as a basis for judgment, we see with deep regret that elements in neighboring Muslim countries, including Iraq, were not without effect on the events in Khuzestan and their expansion and utilization by the enemies of the Iranian revolution.

During discussions with representatives of the different political and social organizations, Vice Admiral Madani said that individuals in Kuwait and Iraq who had received sums of money from the former shah, put this money at the disposal of elements in Iraq to be used for purchasing arms for opponents of the Iranian Government. Furthermore, some sources mentioned the secret visit of Ardeshir Zahedi and his futile attempts to carry out all kinds of conspiracies by using former SAVAK and CIA agents. By taking all these facts into consideration, political observers review and discuss in the same vein the sad events in Khuzestan and the border violations of the Iraqi fighter planes.

It follows from the confirmed remarks by Vice Admiral Madani, the governor general of Khuzestan, that he possesses other documents and evidence. However, from what has already been observed by all it is clear that extensive behind-the-scenes machinations are being carried out against the Iranian revolution. Not only the bloody claws of the espionage organizations of the U.S., Britain and Israel but also the filthy hands of certain elements in the countries of the region can be seen in implementing these conspiracies.

Undoubtedly, when only conditions of friendship, solidarity and unity among the nations of the Islamic countries can achieve victory in the struggle against bloodthirsty imperialism and aggressive Zionism, activities like those mentioned can only be to the advantage of imperialism and to the disadvantage of the countries and nations of our region.

The struggling nation of our homeland and all the national and progressive forces in Iran under the most difficult conditions of terror and oppression never refrained from supporting the anti-imperialist movements of the nations and countries of the region, especially the Arab nations, and it would be regrettable if today the (?inhabitants) of our neighboring Muslim countries are converted into tools for implementing plots against the national and Islamic revolution of Iran. U.S. imperialism and the gang of the former shah and the criminal SAVAKists use every means to carry out their criminal plans against the Iranian nation and against the national, democratic and Islamic revolution of the people of our homeland, and in doing so do not refrain from spending billions that [word indistinct] were taken at the expense of the tears and blood of the Iranian nation.

It should be noted that the agreement of As-Sadat to give asylum to the deposed shah in Egypt is not in the least based on the so-called humanistic thoughts of As-Sadat, who has betrayed the interests of the Arab nation. It is not without cause that a number of observers rightly link the invitation of As-Sadat to the former shah with implementing the anti-Iranian schemes of Washington and CIA against the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Anyway, the recent events in our country in Khuzestan and also in the border areas of Iran and (?Iraq) require the alertness and vigilance of all the people and all the national and progressive forces. These events not only require the people of our homeland but also the nations of our region and the rulers of the neighboring Muslim countries to be alert and vigilant regarding the intrigues of the enemies of freedom, and the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and British neocolonialism and Israel. Just as the Iranian nation defends its national and Islamic revolution with all its might against its enemies and continues to foil the joint plots of reaction and imperialism, undoubtedly it will defend with all its being the territorial integrity and the frontiers of its homeland against any conspiracy and aggression.

NVOI Urges Vigilance Against U.S.

TA101504 (Clandestine) National Voice of Iran in Persian to Iran 1730 GMT 8 Jun 79 TA

[Unattributed commentary: "New Machinations of U.S. Imperialism"]

[Text] Dear compatriots: As a result of the triumph of the victorious revolution of the Iranian nation, U.S. imperialism suffered a back-breaking blow in our country, and its economic, political and military interests and positions were greatly damaged. It is for this reason that the U.S., in order to remedy this loss and restore its lost positions, is continuously engaged in hatching plots, intrigues and machinations against the nation and its revolution.

Among the shameless and overt interference in our country's internal affairs is the tumult over the opposition of the U.S. Senate to the just verdicts of the revolutionary trials of the lackeys and criminals of the former regime. The dispatching of terrorist groups and attempts to organize the remnants of the Aryamehr regime by instructing them to carry out plots, sabotage and terror and adventurous incidents in various corners of our country are among the futile attempts that are implemented by imperialist circles and U.S. espionage and intelligence organizations against our revolution and nation.

Also in the international arena, U.S. imperialism is engaged in conspiracy and intrigues against the revolution and its gains. The formation of the 5th fleet in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf, the establishment of a 100,000 man strike force under the pretext of the so-called defense of the oil interests of the U.S. in the Persian Gulf region and its other military preparations are dangerous acts aimed directly at our country and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

We should also reaffirm the fact that the Americans have a hand in the other conspiracies that are being implemented against the Government of the Provisional Islamic Republic of Iran and the revolution, whether inside or outside the country, by the elements and remnants of the former shah and the servants of CIA. This matter of sums of money being placed at the disposal of individuals in Kuwait and Iraq on behalf of the deposed and traitorous shah and its delivery to certain elements in Iraq to be used to purchase arms for opponents of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran is also carried out with the knowledge of U.S. officials and the central espionage organization of that country.

Recently it was revealed that Ardeshir Zahedi, this CIA lackey, had come to one of our neighboring countries on a special mission on behalf of the U.S. CIA and took certain actions so that SAVAK and CIA agents--a large number are living in several neighboring countries and many are hiding inside the country--could engage in sabotage and intrigue in our country.

On the other hand, the Americans are endeavoring to somehow locate the former shah, who is now under the protection of his U.S. masters and is looking for a place of residence for himself and his despised family, near our country. The Americans have instructed the traitor As-Sadat to allow the deposed shah into Egypt, thus putting him closer--for direct participation--to the center of the leadership of anti-Iranian and counterrevolutionary intrigues in Iran.

What has been said are only very small examples of the machinations being implemented by U.S. imperialism and its espionage and intelligence organizations against our country and nation. U.S. imperialism in Iran has suffered a back-breaking blow as a result of our nation's revolution, but its domination has not been entirely wiped out and destroyed. The Americans, who infiltrated our country during the years after World War II, transformed Iran into their own colony and like a spider with thousands of threads they controlled everything in our country. Therefore, it is a mistake to imagine that with the victory of the revolution, U.S. domination in Iran has been completely eliminated. It is no accident that His Eminence Imam Khomeyni, leader of the Iranian revolution, continuously stresses that we must be alert and vigilant against machinations of U.S. imperialism and be ready and prepared to confront these conspiracies at all times.

U.S. imperialism is the No 1 and sworn enemy of the Iranian nation and revolution. This mad enemy is lying in ambush, continues to attempt at any and all times to strike a blow at the Iranian revolution and its gains and is desperately endeavoring to restore the former era in Iran again, and to establish its sole domination over Iran once more. The danger which is directed to our country on behalf of U.S. imperialism is an actual and real danger which must not and cannot be overlooked. With revolutionary alertness and vigilance, with alliance and unity of action and word of all the revolutionary forces loyal to the revolution, we must wage war against the overt and covert conspiracies of U.S. imperialism.

The national demonstrations of the Iranian people on 15 Khordad [6 June] are an example and an indication of this hopeful fact that the people of our homeland are very much aware of their national duty in the continuation of the struggle against U.S. inperialism, and will pursue these struggles against U.S. imperialism and the liquidation of all the evil remains of its domination in the country until final victory.

SRI LANKA

NONALINED COORDINATING BUREAU APPROVES AGENDA 7 JUNE

BK081110 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 8 Jun 79 BK

[Text] The ministerial meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries met in plenary session last night and approved the whole of the agenda for the Colombo meeting.

The adopted agenda includes a general review and appraisal of the international political situation and implementation of the decisions of the fifth summit conference held in Colombo. This review will focus on the situation in southern Africa and the implementation of the decisions adopted at the Maputo meeting on the Coordinating Bureau. The situation in the Middle East and the question of Palestine are also scheduled for discussion.

The ministers will review the implementation of the declaration of the Indian Ocean as a zone of peace and will also go into ways and means of achieving the peaceful settlement of disputes between nonalined member states.

During the Colombo meeting, the ministers will also discuss the preparations for the sixth summit conference due to be held in September in Havana. The ministerial meeting will review the international economic situation and will formulate an assessment of the recently concluded UNCTAD V meeting in Manila.

TANJUG REPORTS ON WORK AT NONALINED MEETING 8 JUNE

LD090546 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo--The ministerial meeting of the nonalined countries Coordinating Bureau resumed its work today. Work is going on in all the working bodies--in the plenum, where the general debate is being held, and the Political and Economic Committees--and consultations are continuing between the heads of the delegations.

According to reports, the Coordinating Bureau is seeking a way out of the situation created by the Arab countries' demand for Egypt to be suspended from the movement. The tendency is arising, in fact, for the brunt of work on this matter to be transferred from the agenda of the ministerial conference to the working bodies concerned with working out the definitive draft document for the meeting. It is reported that a special working group has been formed for this matter in the final working-out of the version of the part of the text relating to the Middle East, and in particular the Palestinian question. The work of the meeting is certainly thus being expedited and facilitated, though as yet there is nothing concrete to indicate how a generally acceptable solution will be formulated, especially as the African countries have served clear notice that they do not want any standpoint adopted here in Colombo to prejudice the decision by the Organization of African Unity which has this matter on the agenda for its summit in Monrovia in July this year.

Reports state that the Political Committee is successfully concluding its work on the formulation of a final draft document. The proposal has again been made that a special session of the UN General Assembly on Palestine should be called. This proposal reaffirms a similar suggestion which was set out at the ministerial conference of nonalined countries in July last year in Belgrade.

Among the numerous coordinated parts of the draft put forward by Sri Lanka, there is the clearly defined stand of the nonalined countries on all aspects of disarmament, and in particular nuclear disarmament. The Political Committee stressed in this connection the importance of the role of the UN committee on disarmament and of those bodies in the world organization which are concerned with preparations for the world conference on this acute problem of the modern world.

According to reports, work in the Political Committee is unfolding in a constructive atmosphere and in line with general aspirations for the reaffirmation of the familiar and recognized standpoints of the nonalined movement policy on all questions being discussed.

Sri Lanka submitted to the Coordinating Bureau a proposal to create a special commission for solving border disagreements between nonalined countries. It is stressed in the delegation circles that this proposal, regardless of the outcome of the debate on it, is in line with the peace-loving solution of disputes. In its proposal Sri Lanka proceeds from the fact that border quarrels often turn into armed conflicts and that they may result in the undermining of the movement's unity." The host country of this gathering is in fact seeking support from the ministers of foreign affairs of the nonalined countries at the meeting in Colombo for this proposal to be included in the agenda of the sixth summit. However, as reported, in the meetings of the delegations at the Colombo meeting other ideas have also be set out on extending good offices, all in line with the peace-loving solution of conflicts, of course.

Also under discussion in conference circles today are certain other important questions, and there are concrete proposals, such as that concerning the possibility of convening extraordinary ministerial conferences or ministerial meetings of the Coordinating Bureau in situations when this is of interest to the nonalined countries. Naturally, these ideas also permeate the aspirations to strengthen the nonalined countries' unity and solidarity.

However, reports indicate that for the present all these ideas and proposals are in the embryo stage and the foreign ministers need to coordinate their views on them.

AFP on Speakers

BK081355 Hong Kong AFP in English 1301 GMT 8 Jun 79 BK

[Excerpts] Colombo, 8 June (AFP)--Non-aligned countries continued informal consultations on the twin problems of Kampuchea and Egypt here today while the plenary session of the Co-ordinating Bureau resumed with heads of delegations making policy statements.

The conference chairman, A.C.S. Hameed, Sri Lanka's foreign minister, held an inconclusive round of informal consultations last night with delegation leaders on the problem about Kampuchea's representation and a move to suspend Egypt from the movement.

At these consultations, a five-member informal group was appointed to examine the proposal by hardline Arab countries spearheaded by Iraq, Syria, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to inscribe a separate item in the agenda to discuss their move to suspend Egypt. This group is expected to continue informal discussions with the countries concerned and report to the conference chairman, Mr Hameed, later today.

Informal consultations were also continuing on the Kampuchean problem, where Vietnam is leading a campaign to oust the delegation from the Pol Pot regime attending the meetings here and to replace it with a team from the Heng Samrin administration in power in Phnom Penh.

Meanwhile, the disputes between the hardline Arab countries and Egypt on the one hand and Vietnam versus Cambodia and China on the other surfaced at the plenary session.

Iraq and Syria in their policy statements strongly criticised the recent peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

Egypt's delegation leader, Dr. Ahmad 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, its permanent representative at the UN, who took the floor after Iraq and Syria, stoutly defended the peace treaty, saying the struggle for peace is more difficult than the struggle for war. He declared Egypt's conviction that a lasting peace in the Middle East requires a total solution to the problem of Palestine. Dr. al-Majid made no direct mention of the move to suspend his country. He, however, reminded the conference that Egypt was one of the founder members of the movement and emphasised the need to fight against efforts to weaken its unity.

Vietnam's minister of state, Nguyen Co Thach, launched a bitter attack against China, accusing it of being the "hegemonist of Asia." He also charged that China was trying to restore the "genocidal regime" in Kampuchea.

Mr. Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslavia's foreign minister, who was among the other principal speakers today, made an impassioned plea to the members to strictly follow the non-aligned principles and emphasised the anti-bloc character of the movement.

Sri Lanka Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed, who is also chairman, referred to what he called "subtle and persistent" efforts to undermine the movement and called on its leaders "to reassess and rededicate the role of the movement". Mr Hameed noted there was no mechanism within the movement to prevent a member from abandoning the established and accepted criteria and proposed the establishment of a code of conduct embodying the criteria for membership. Expressing concern about growing bilateral disputes among members, Mr Hameed also proposed the establishment of a border disputes commission to solve border problems between non-aligned countries.

Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, referring to the Southeast Asia region, said while sincere efforts were being made towards establishing the zone of peace, freedom and neutrality, there was also mounting friction and growing tensions which have erupted into armed conflicts which have created great difficulties for the other countries of the region. A continuation of this state of instability in the entire region, he said, contains possibilities of widening into a global conflagration. He expressed Indonesia's desire acceptable solution would be found soon on the basis of the non-aligned principles and that peace would be restored in the region.

The two delegations from the rival Heng Samrin administration in Phnom Penh and the ousted Pol Pot regime issued statements here today denouncing each other, claiming each had the right to represent Kampuchea.

Iraqi Foreign Minister's Speech

JN0811158 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] Colombo, 8 June--Iraq has reaffirmed its desire to strengthen the nonalined movement and to expand the movement's influence on the international level. It also stressed the need to strengthen the nonalined countries' independence and reaffirmed that democratic principles should govern international relations.

In a speech Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi delivered at the nonalined Coordinating Bureau meetings today, Iraq reiterated that it rejects hegemony and involvement in power struggle policy. He added: Such policy will weaken and harm the nonalined movement's role.

Iraq called for the expulsion of the As-Sadat regime from the nonalined movement. Dr Hammadi said: The aim behind isolating Egypt is not to punish it but to confront the Camp David method of dealing with the Arab-Zionist dispute and to cause international public opinion to return the issue to its sound course.

Dr Hammadi recalled Iraq's proposal concerning the establishment of an international fund to help developing countries. He said: The implementation of this proposal would enable us to contribute to the preparation of practical formulas that would help correct the international economic order.

Dr Hammadi also strongly condemned the recent Rhodesian measures against the people of Zimbabwe. He reiterated Iraq's full support for the National Front in its struggle to achieve the country's complete liberation.

Syrian Foreign Minister's Speech

JN0811341 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Text] Colombo--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, delivered a spe .h today at the nonalined Coordinating Bureau conference currently being held in Colombo. He condemned the separate peace treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy.

He said: The world has witnessed important developments, but the most important and serious of the developments against international security, peace and stability is the emergence of a new alliance in the Middle East--led and sponsored by the United States--between the Egyptian and Israeli Governments, with the aim of liquidating the Palestinian cause, disrupting the Arab world and spreading U.S. and Zionist hegemony over it and its resources, as well as controlling it in order to control the world economy and other parts of the world. This alliance also intends to use the ruling regime in Egypt as a policeman to protect the imperialist and Zionist interests in the region, in the African Continent and in some Asian countries.

Khaddam added: This alliance has emerged through the two Camp David agreements, the letters exchanged among the three parties--As-Sadat, Carter and Begin--and through the treasonous treaty Egypt's ruler signed with the Israeli enemy. The gravity of the situation in the region requires that we give you a clear picture of the situation and its expected developments in light of the two Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty.

Khaddam explained that this treaty is considered a violation of the principles of Arab unity and those of the nonalined movement and its resolutions. It also constitutes a violation of international legitimacy and of the UN resolutions.

More on Khaddam Address

JN081822 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 8 Jun 79 JN

[Excerpts] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, delivered a speech at the nonalined Coordinating Bureau conference in Colombo today. He condemned the separate treaty between the Egyptian regime and the Zionist enemy.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Khaddam said: The resolutions adopted by the nonalined conference held at foreign ministers level in Belgrade in 1978 affirmed that a just peace in the Middle East can be established only on the basis of complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories, the recovery of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, and the Palestinian people's exercise of these rights, foremost of which is their right to repatriation and self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state in Palestine. He asserted that the Palestinian cause lies at the heart of the Middle East problem.

Khaddam added: These resolutions stated that any attempt to weaken the struggle is a departure from the determination of the nonalined countries to end the Israeli occupation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories and to help the Palestinian people achieve their inalienable national rights.

Referring to the condemnation of Israel and its settlement policies by nonalined conferences, Khaddam said: The Belgrade conference declared that these Israeli policies and practices constitute serious violations of the UN Charter, especially the principles and norms of international law, UN resolutions, and the universal declaration of human rights.

These Israeli policies and practices also constitute a major obstacle to the establishment of a just peace in the Middle East. This is because the Camp David accords and the peace treaty constitute a basis for liquidating the issue of the occupied Arab territories. Under the umbrella of these agreements, the Israelis are declaring their intention to continue to establish settlements and occupy the Arab territories.

Khaddam asserted that the local administration intended for the inhabitants of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip does not mean the rights that have been approved by the United Nations. He said: By what logic do Begin, As-Sadat and Carter have the right to determine the destiny of the Palestinian people? Is the right of self-determination exercised by the people concerned or by three of the worst and cruellest enemies of this people?

Khaddam explained that the treaty is a step toward war. He said that the parties to the plot are trying to mislead world public opinion by claiming that what has been achieved is a step toward peace, while the United States is giving sophisticated weapons to Israel to the tune of $5.5 billion.

Khaddam declared: The Camp David accords and the treaty have heightened tension in the area. This is because the heart and root of the conflict is the Palestinian cause. Conspiring to liquidate this cause has increased and will increase tension.

Khaddam added: The treaty has ended Egypt's independence and imposed Israeli and U.S. hegemony on it. As a result of the Camp David accords and the treaty, As-Sadat surrendered Jerusalem to the Zionists and agreed to its being their capital. He visited Jerusalem and negotiated with the enemies in it.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister referred to As-Sadat's alliance with the enemy and his agreeing to play the role of the protector of U.S. interests in the area following the fall of the shah of Iran. He said: The gravity of the situation in the Middle East, the serious threat to international peace and security, the liquidation of the issues of Palestine and the Arab territories resulting from the Camp David accords, the peace treaty between As-Sadat and Begin, and the departure from all the resolutions of nonalined conferences requires a decisive stand. Measures must be taken against the Egyptian regime for departing from these resolutions on one side and for dealing with a racist regime on the other.

Khaddam asserted: We stand by the Arab people of Egypt for independence and for liberation from Israeli domination and U.S. hegemony. As-Sadat has deprived them of the blessing of freedom and independence.

Khaddam declared: Egypt is part of us, and we are part of it. Egypt is always in our hearts. The Egypt we love is different from the Egypt of the regime we are resisting. The regime of 'Abd an-Nasir, who led the liberation movement, is different from the regime of As-Sadat, who has disregarded all values.

Khaddam added: It is for the sake of Egypt and the Egyptian people that we must punish the regime which betrayed the Arab nation as it has betrayed Egypt and the Egyptian people. Punishing the Egyptian Government by suspending its membership in the nonalined movement, condemning the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and supporting the Egyptian people in their struggle for liberation and recovering their national independence--all this is our demand to protect the nonalined movement and to respect its principles and resolutions.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister stressed that the Arab nation is stronger and greater than any ruler, whoever he may be, especially if such a ruler betrays his nation and works against it. The Arabs' resources and potential enable them to stand fast, torpedo the conspiracy and triumph. This has been demonstrated by the resolutions of the Baghdad Arab summit and the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference and by the implementation of these resolutions in a spirit of national responsibility.

Concluding his speech, Khaddam said: The Arab nation, like any other nation in history, cannot forfeit its rights, its national soil or its goals. The Arabs are able to confront and resist the aggression.

Egyptian Delegate's Address

NC081601 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Jun 79 NC

[Text] The head of the Egyptian delegation to the nonalined countries' conference in Colombo, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, affirmed that Egypt, which has waged war courageously, is currently waging a war for peace with similar courage. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that Egypt is confident that the nonalined countries will back its efforts for liberation of the Arab territories and the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, who was delivering Egypt's statement to the conference, said that Egypt does not want to assume a spectator role and make do with statements and slogans, after having waged the battle of war amid difficult international circumstances. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that Israel wants to freeze the situation in order to implement its schemes for the establishment of settlements and to take over territories as a means of consolidating its designs in the occupied Arab territories.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that Egypt took the peace initiative out of its historical responsibilities toward its own people and the Arab peoples--foremost among whom are the Palestinian people.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid affirmed that Egypt adheres to its policy which regards the Palestinian problem as the crux of the Middle East problem. He added that Egypt will not negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians because this is the exclusive right of the Palestinian people. Dr 'Abd al-Majid also affirmed Egypt's position which respects the principle of the inadmissibility of the acquisition of land by war and calls for the application of this principle to the territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said it is about time to confront the Palestinian problem seriously and decisively and not to make do with slogans at a time when the sons of the Palestinian people are groaning under the yoke of occupation, internment and other things. Dr 'Abd al-Majid added that the Palestinian people are waiting for practical measures and not merely statements and slogans.

More on Al-Majid Speech

NC082155 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 8 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, the head of the Egyptian delegation to the nonalined states foreign ministers conference in Colombo, today made a speech at the conference in which he referred to Egypt's African affiliation, saying: Faith in the common destiny of the peoples of the African Continent prompted Egypt to assume its responsibilities in confronting the imperialist attempts to dominate the continent. It also prompted Egypt to firmly resist the treacherous racism.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid added that Egypt has often very clearly expressed its condemnation of all forms of racism and that Egypt fights and struggles for the right of self-determination for the fraternal African peoples and for their independence and that it will not hesitate to extend various forms of aid to the African liberation movements.

The head of the Egyptian delegation further said that Egypt was the first to warn against letting the situation deteriorate in Lebanon because of foreign interference. It also called for keeping hands off Lebanon to enable the Lebanese people to solve their own problems and foil foreign ambitions.

Speech by SRV Delegate

For the text of the 8 June speech by the SRV delegate, Secretary of State Nguyen Co Thach, member of the VCP Central Committee, as carried by Hanoi VNA in English, see the 11 June Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

Chairman Hameed's Address

BK081340 Colombo Domestic Service in English 1245 GMT 8 Jun 79 BK

[Text] During this afternoon's session of the ministerial meeting of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau in Colombo, eight heads of delegation presented their countries statements. The countries were Guyana, Iraq, Yugoslavia, Indonesia, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Syria, Egypt and Vietnam.

The chairman [of the meeting], Foreign Minister Hameed, earlier tabled his statement. Mr Hameed recalled that Sri Lanka had participated in all meetings of the nonalined movement beginning with its birth. The movement had grown steadily as a broad-based coalition of countries dedicated to a set of common principles. They were approaching a stage when they must take important decisions on the form and future of the movement. New changes face them as they grapple with the complexities of international economics.

Mr Hameed also pointed to the need for the most effective means of coping with change without sacrificing the fundamental principles of the movement.

The Sri Lanka minister said he wished to refer to one aspect of the procedures which merited thoughtful scrutiny. He said there was no mechanism within the movement to prevent a member from abandoning the established and accepted criteria for (?membership). He hoped that the conference will consider the establishment of a code of conduct embodying the criteria for membership as a useful start to insure that the precondition will always remain unaltered. He said such a code could induce a process of self-policing, thereby, they would all be reminded of their continuing obligation to protect the principles of nonalinement with dignity.

Indian Minister's Address

BK081705 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Jun 79 BK

[Text] External Affairs Minister Mr Atal Bihari Vajpayee has warned the nonalined countries that conflicts within their own ranks will weaken their capacity to play an effective role in international affairs. These will reduce the capacity of the movement to contribute to solutions of world problems. In his keynote address to the meeting of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau in Colombo tonight, Mr Vajpayee said these weaknesses cannot be hidden. The world is wondering whether the movement will be totally weakened by divisions, even though the appeal for nonalinement is increasing and more countries are joining it.

Mr Vajpayee wanted the ministers to recall and reaffirm the code of discipline which flows from the original principles of the movement.

In a reference to Pakistan, Mr Vajpayee said: So much of the unhappy story of our relations may not have been there if Pakistan had also chosen nonalinement instead of military alliances. He said the membership of the nonalined movement of Pakistan and Iran will provide a new link of association. Referring to West Asia, Mr Vajpayee observed that the Israel-Egypt treaties are (?at best) a partial solution. He said the entire weight of the nonalined movement should be directed against Israel and those who support it in its intrasigence.

In his speech Mr Vajpayee touched upon practically all the important problems facing the world today. These included the situation in southern Africa, West Asia, Cyprus, Southeast Asia, the need to declare the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, crisis in the world economy, UNCTAD V and transfer of technology to developing countries.

He concluded his speech with the reiteration that as long as nonalined nations have faith in their philosophy, unity in their purposes and confidence in their future, they will be able to achieve their common goal.

Algerian Foreign Minister's Speech

LD082302 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 8 Jun 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mohamed Benyahia, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, delivered an important speech in Colombo tonight before the plenary session of the ministerial conference of the Coordinating Bureau of nonalined countries. Mr Benyahia stressed at the start:

For Algeria, membership in the nonalined movement and attachment to the principles which form its basis and action for introduction of the policy which ensues from our joint decisions are no expedient, no facility, not even a temporary activity in the interest of a summit or a meeting of ministers. It is even less a search for a place in the shade, a false equilibrium between the superpowers or great powers, or withdrawal into a passive attitude toward problems which the international community may have to face at any moment. On the contrary, Mr Benyahia said, nonalinement is a fully responsible engagement, a coherent and active policy which quite naturally advances in international life the ideas and actions which we pursue in our country. The logic of this choice involves the obligation of working for the renewal of the terms and enrichment of doctrines of such cardinal importance as sovereignty and international cooperation, which can thus no longer remain abstract for us.

It is here that in our opinion--and in any case for us--the elaboration of a nonalined policy begins, which makes it our duty to adopt a specific stance on the occasion of every conflict or every situation on the basis of an appreciation free from any allegiance to anybody but in no way void of a consistent ideological content or ignoring the spirit of solidarity and international cooperation.

Thus conceived and expressing the aspirations of our peoples for liberty, progress and peace, such a policy is characterized by the amition of achieving a new system of international relations in accordance with the profound changes which have taken place in the world since the end of World War II, and it offers a credible alternative to the systems based on force which are now historically outdated.

Since its creation, our movement has embarked on a long campaign resulting in the denunciation of dividing up the world among the great powers, which have flouted the sovereign equality of states, in questioning an oligarchic world system based on the law of the strongest, in calling for a gathering and coordination of exploited nations, and finally in proposing a new economic and political world order based on the integrated development of the entire earth and the right of all peoples to independence and full development.

This dual economic and political struggle which our countries are continuing to wage untiringly has as its object, the minister of foreign affairs said, within our movement and from one conference to the other, to stop and eliminate the spread of zones of political instability in our various regions, to struggle against the (?zones of concentrated power) by enlarging representation at the centers of decision in international relations and to provoke the erosion of oppressive leaderships--in short, to democratize international relations.

We consider that the world's affairs are our concern at least as much as they are of the great powers, and that nothing that relates to these affairs should be contemplated, examined, debated and perforce decided without our participation and our agreement. The world's destiny can no longer remain the property of a restricted club of powers.

Our movement, Mr Benyahia said, knows that one cannot establish global and lasting peace without questioning and calling into serious doubt the whole system.

For several centuries Europe has been writing the history of the world with its soldiers, its traders and its missionaries. It has dominated the earth in the name of its right. Our world is calling today for a profound metamorphosis. We are living in the raw time of the peoples' allergy to aggressive leaderships. We are also living in the time of the necessary transfer of power and riches within states as well as between them throughout the world.

Following the rout of imperialism in Asia, it could be foreseen that our continent, Africa, would become the main battleground of antagonism between the forces of domination and enslavement and the forces of liberation and emancipation. Irreplaceable and fertile political nonalinement is thus threatened here and there. Nonalinement is today the main target of the forces which want to hamper the process of decolonization and the emancipation of peoples, to maintain the former relations of dependence and even to impose new ones. By fanning conflicts, by reestablishing their presence, by reactivating their military bases, by creating the problems we have to face, by interfering in these problems, by suggesting and encouraging military regroupings and pacts, these forces intend to weaken the nonalined movement, to continue the exploitation of our peoples and to keep them under their domination. They are committing a fatal attempt on the security of our countries.

The most serious crises affecting us are in fact the ones which are intentionally provoked and maintained by imperialism in its attempt to disrupt the unity and harmony of our movement in order to better exploit us.

Among the great causes for concern and worry, I would like first of all to talk about the situation in Africa. While the successive victories gained by the peoples of the former Portuguese possessions seem to have strengthened the hopes of all Africans to see Africa being returned to follow its own destiny and step our resolutely for its unity, we have been compelled to note, Mr Benyahia said, the mobilization of all hostile forces for the strengthening and defense of the South African bastion. And we also noted in the rest of Africa a recurrence of attempts against the peoples' independence, security and solidarity with the aim of maintaining divisions and casting doubt on the capabilities of Americans. Such a strategy of defense of imperialist interests has, Mr Benyahia said, the virtue of reminding us that the African peoples, engaged in the consolidation of their independence and in tasks of development, as well as those who are still fighting against colonial and racist domination, are waging the same struggle, which is that of the real and definitive liberation of our continent.

A few months ago at its meeting in Maputo, the Coordinating Bureau intended to mark the exceptional interest which our movement takes in the cause of the peoples of southern Africa, the minister of foreign affairs said in his speech. In this perspective, the Maputo statement is an important platform of mobilization, support and action in favor of the peoples of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa. The development of the situation in these countries, and in particular the latest machinations of the racist regimes, have confirmed the need for such mobilization of our efforts and compels us to implement all the decisions taken at Maputo. What the regimes of Pretoria and Salisbury are trying to establish in Namibia and Zimbabwe appears increasingly clearly. It reveals the same machination which aims at thwarting the national aspirations of the African peoples of this region and defies all the decisions of the international community.

PLO, Libyan, Zaire Delegates

OW082326 Hong Kong AFP in English 2208 GMT 8 Jun 79 OW

[Excerpts] Colombo, June 8 (AFP)--The two controversial issues regarding Egypt and Kampuchea which have plagued the non-aligned meetings here since Monday are now likely to be referred to the next summit of non-aligned countries in Havana, according to conference sources. A proposal by hardline Arab countries to suspend Egypt from the movement and a move spear-headed by Vietnam to have the Heng Samrin regime represent Cambodia in the non-aligned movement had threatened to cause a serious split. After four days of intensive private consultations, the proposers of these two moves have softened their attitude and are not likely to press the issues in Colombo, the sources said.

Meanwhile, the ministerial meeting of the bureau resumed its plenary sessions today at which some twenty delegations made policy statements. Another plenary session has been scheduled for tonight in a bid to complete its work on time tomorrow. Conference sources, however, do not rule out the possibility of the sessions being extended till at least the early hours of Sunday morning.

At the late afternoon plenary session the main speakers were the heads of delegation of India, Algeria and the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

Mr Faruq Qaddumi, head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), charged that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty undermines the efforts to find peace in the Middle East. "The treaty is not aimed at peace, since the United States offers more than four billion dollars to enable Egypt to play the role of a policeman", he said.

He said the USA had always tried to establish new alliances in the Middle East and the peace treaty enables it to have a military alliance in the region similar to CENTO. "We will not allow As-Sadat to speak on behalf of the Palestinian people. Only the PLO can speak for them", he said.

The Libyan Arab Jamahiriya foreign secretary, Dr 'Ali at-Turayki, launched a violent attack against imperialism and what he called French neo-colonialism in Africa. He also said that by signing the peace treaty with Israel, Egypt became an ally of American imperialism.

The Zaire permanent representative to the UN, Mr Kabeya Wa Mukeba, strongly criticized efforts by some countries to tilt the non-aligned movement towards the socialist bloc. He opposed Cuba's position that the socialist bloc is the natural ally of the non-aligned. "There are two imperialisms, one from the West and one from the East", he said.

Political Committee Meeting

OW092108 Hong Kong AFP in English 1910 GMT 9 Jun 79 OW

[Text] Colombo, June 9 (AFP)--Problems arose last night in the Political Committee of the ministerial level nonaligned Co-ordinating Bureau over the wording of references in the final declaration to the Egyptian issue. While a consensus had been reached that no decision be taken in Colombo on the hardline Arab move for a suspension of Egypt, difficulties cropped up when the Political Committee discussed the manner in which the issue should be noted in the declaration.

The Arab hardliners, Iraq, Syria, Algeria and PLO, who had originally asked only for the inscription of a separate item in the agenda of the bureau meeting, were now seeking to have the declaration call for a "temporary suspension" of Egypt, according to conference sources.

The Political Committee was also stuck on an Arab call for a clear condemnation of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

These two issues on which the Political Committee have not been able to reach agreement will be considered by the ministers at a meeting of the bureau scheduled for late tonight. This could lead to a delay in the completion of the work of the bureau which had been expected to wind up tonight.

Well placed conference sources said there was disagreement in the Political Committee over five items in the declaration containing 30 paragraphs. Four of these items dealt with the Egyptian issue and the fifth was on the Eastern Timor question.

The Political Committee was preparing the documents to be submitted to the plensary session of the bureau late tonight for discussion on the issues in dispute.

Meanwhile the conference chairman, A.C.S. Hameed of Sri Lanka, was holding private separate consultations with the heads of delegations of the bureau members in an effort to reach some understanding on these issues before the plenary starts, according to the same sources.

Political Committee Text on Sahara

LD100700 Algiers APS in English 1545 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Text] Colombo, 09/06/79 (APS)--The Political Committee of the non-aligned countries' Coordinating Bureau, within Colombo's ministerial conference, adopted Friday evening a text recognizing Saharan people's right to self-determination. This drafting committee in charge of the examination of Western Sahara issue was composed of six permanent members: Algeria, Angola and Tanzania, on one hand, and Morocco, Zaire and Senegal, on the other hand.

It's the first time that the non-aligned recognize, in one of their texts, the Saharan people's right to self-determination in spite of Morocco's efforts aiming at excluding Western Sahara question from the agenda of the conference.

Midnight Session

BK091157 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 9 Jun 79 BK

[Text] A general reaffirmation of their faith in the movement and the need for greater cohesion underlined the speeches of the delegates from seven countries who addressed a midnight session of the ministerial conference of the nonalined Coordinating Bureau last night which extended into the early hours of this morning.

The meeting resumed in the forenoon today. Although it was originally planned to conclude the meeting during the course of today, it now appears it might have to sit tomorrow as well.

Speakers at the midnight session were representatives from Laos, Bangladesh, Jamaica, Mozambique, Sudan and Jordan [and presumably Tunisia].

Both Bangladesh and Tunisia spoke of the desirability of enlarging the membership of the Coordinating Bureau. The Tunisian delegate went further to observe that the bureau had been constituted under discriminatory provisions, which excluded three-quarters of the movement's entire membership. Both countries called for modification of the present consensus system adopted by the bureau.

The representative from Laos said that nonalined countries had a duty to defend the principles of the movement and not to remain neutral on certain issues.

The Jamaican deputy prime minister said the movement should not waste its momentum by engaging in [word indistinct] conflicts.

The foreign minister of Mozambique said the movement has certain enemies whose manuevers have to be exposed and neutralized. He described Sri Lanka as a bastion of liberty but criticized Indonesia for takeover of East Timor.

Representatives of both Sudan and Jordan emphasized the importance of solving the problem of the Palestinian people in an overall Middle East settlement. The Jordanian delegate remarked that by signing a peace treaty with Israel, Egypt has cast away Arab solidarity.

MORE ON 8 JUNE MIDNIGHT SESSION; 9 JUNE MEETING

LD091438 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1120 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, June 9 (TANJUG)--The general debate at the ministerial meeting of the nonaligned Coordinating Bureau continued this morning. The first to take the floor was Malta representative Luigi Petra. Devoting his attention mainly to the Palestinian question, the Malta representative warned that human rights cannot be defended in one part of the world and violated in another.

Calling for the movement's unity, Peruvian Foreign Minister Carlos Garcia Bedoya urged all nonaligned countries to resist oppose [as received] big-power domination and hegemony and preserve the essence of their policy.

Cameroon representative Onyo stressed that the nonaligned movement must be independent and without bloc ties if it is to withstand all outside influence.

The representative of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Husayn al-Fadli, also stressed the non-bloc character of the movement and condemned interference in the internal affairs of the countries of the Arab region, especially since the revolution in Iran.

Singapore Foreign Minister Rahim Ishak [name and title as received] recalled events in South-east Asia, stressing that all countries have the inalienable right to decide what is, or is not, best for them.

Late last night, Laos representative Soubahn Srithirath spoke about the situation in Indochina. He characterized the military [words indistinct] "fall of a genocidal regime" and the incursion of Chinese troops into Vietnam as an "attack against a sovereign state".

Mali Foreign Minister Blondin Beye called on the nonaligned to do everything further to democratize their (?work). The Mali minister urged the Coordinating Bureau to prepare on time all documents for the forthcoming summit in Havana and enable a more effective decisions-making procedure within the movement.

Jamaica Foreign Minister P. J. Patterson sharply criticized external pressure on the movement as he did the forces of division. The Jamaicao minister assessed that, if they want to continue independent, the nonaligned must not ideologically rely on any bloc.

Taking part in the general debate late last night and this morning were also the representatives of Bangladesh, Mozambique, Sudan, Jordan, Tunisia, Lebanon, Mexico, the liberation movements, Puerto Rico, and the organization of Afro-Asian solidarity.

The last to take part in the general debate this morning were representatives of the three countries which recently applied for full membership in the non-aligned movement--Grenada, Iran and Pakistan.

Grenada Communications Minister Selwyn Strachan presented in brief the history of this people's struggle for independence and underlined the conviction that Grenada, "as a non-aligned country, will be able to contribute to the just struggle the non-aligned pursue in international affairs".

Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister K.S. Teherani spoke about the roots of non-alignment in Iran and said that, with the recent revolution, his country has for the first time freed itself of imperialist bonds.

Counsellor in the Pakistani Foreign Ministry, Agha Shahi, said that (?Pakistan has) always belonged to the non-aligned movement but has only recently freed itself of all foreign military bases.

The general debate will continue this afternoon.

Further Report on Meeting

LD100342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 9 Jun 79 LD

[Pool item]

[Text] Colombo, 9 June, TANJUG--Ministers and heads of delegations of more than ninety countries represented at the Colombo meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries met briefly in open session this afternoon to hear pleas from three states which have expressed a desire to join the non-aligned club. Mr A.S. Teherani, deputy foreign minister of Iran, supported his country's bid for entry, explaining that his government was now firmly committed to a policy of self-reliance and non-alignment. His government had reversed the shah's policies on Israel and South Africa, he said. Mr Agha Shahi, adviser on foreign affairs to Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, said his country sought membership because it shared the position taken by the non-aligned movement on all major political, economic and moral issues of our times. Grenada's minister of transport, Mr Selwyn Strachan, said his island state considered membership in the movement the greatest guarantee of its independence and sovereignty.

At the open session delegates from Malta, Mali, Lebanon, Peru, South Yemen, Singapore and Cameroon delivered formal statements on behalf of their countries. In the course of this session there was a heated exchange of words between the representatives of Pakistan and Afghanistan on the question of alleged Pakistani collusion with Afghan rebels. Pakistan hotly denied the charge. Later in the afternoon, Dr Gamani Corea, secretary-general of UNCTAD, had discussions with Sri Lanka's Foreign Minister A.C.S. Hameed in the conference building. The foreign ministers were meeting at 9 pm in closed session to continue discussion on sensitive issues. The meeting was expected to proceed into the early hours of the morning. Meanwhile, at a briefing for newsmen this afternoon, the leader of the Vietnamese delegation said that no consensus had been reached on the question of Kampuchean representation, but that there was consensus on referring the matter to the Havana "summit".

His delegation was not satisfied with this solution, but accepted the consensus in the interest of the movement. The foreign ministers held a post-midnight session which continued till early hours of next morning.

This was a continuation of the sessions held earlier yesterday. Bangladesh, Somalia and Tunisia sought changes in the Co-ordinating Bureau so that more members could participate in its activities. It was suggested that the chairman should rotate every [figure indistinct] years so that small countries which could not afford to host a summit conference would also be able to provide chairmen. The system of consensus as at present applies also came in for some criticism and there were suggestions that the system should be reviewed.

Egyptian Draft Resolution

NC092000 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1920 GMT 9 Jun 79 NC

[Text] Colombo, 9 June--MENA has learned that the Egyptian delegation to the ministerial conference of the nonalined states Coordinating Bureau has submitted a draft resolution on the Middle East problem containing the basic principles for finding a just settlement to the problem.

The Egyptian draft resolution emphasizes that the Palestinian issue is the basic problem in the Middle East conflict and that no just peace can be achieved in the area without solving this problem.

The draft resolution also calls for Israeli withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories.